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ARE CHINESE DESIRABLE CITIZENS?—HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS.

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVI. No. 2738

New York, February 27, 1908

Price 10 Cents



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PATCHING UP THE WIRES AFTER A BLIZZARD.

Drawn by Albert Hencke.

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Thursday, February 27, 1908

The Cabinet and the Convention.

IT IS to be hoped that there is no truth in the report that some of the Cabinet officers may go to the Chicago convention. One or two of these officials have been suggested as part of the "big four" from New York. The masses of the Republican voters of the State and of the country would dislike to see this. In 1886 President Cleveland issued a warning to "the heads of departments in the service of the general government" that they and their subordinates should refrain from using their "official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities." They were told that "office-holders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges; but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by office-holding."

This was the origin of the phrase "pernicious activity" in politics. Fair-minded Republicans and Democrats all over the country applauded Cleveland's words. At one time or another they have been indorsed by every Republican President since then. As a lifelong opponent of the spoils system in politics President Roosevelt has more than once cautioned office-holders against "pernicious activity" in party work. It is understood that he recently called off a subordinate in one of the administrative departments at Washington who had been traveling through the West and South in aid of one of the presidential aspirants. His countrymen, and particularly the members of his own party, would be glad to see him order a general "hands off" to all Federal office-holders who attempt to use their positions to influence primaries, caucuses, or conventions.

General Arthur was a practical politician of the old school, but he refused to allow his Cabinet officers to use their official influence toward getting him the nomination in 1884. It was said at the time that if he had taken advantage of his position as the dispenser of the Federal patronage he might have carried off the candidacy in that year instead of allowing it to go to Blaine. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has been a reformer from the beginning of his political career. In the Legislature at Albany, in 1882, right at the beginning of his public service, he won a reputation as an assailant of many sorts of political abuses. As a member of New York's big four in the convention of 1884 he worked against Blaine on the ground that Blaine was a spoilsman, but loyalty to the party made him support Blaine after his nomination. Loyalty to principle ought to impel the President, in this exigency, to head off the pernicious activity of Federal office-holders in aid of any particular candidate, and thus let all the aspirants have a square deal at Chicago.

Dark Horses in National Politics.

LESLIE M. SHAW'S resignation as head of a New York trust company and his entrance into the presidential-nomination race adds one to the number of possible dark horses in the Republican national convention of 1908. Half a dozen or more persons will be likely to receive votes in that gathering on the opening ballot. Taft will be presented to the convention by Ohio, Hughes by New York, Knox by Pennsylvania, Fairbanks by Indiana, Cannon by Illinois, and Shaw will endeavor to get his old State, Iowa, to back him, and is fairly entitled to it. La Follette, too, expects to have Wisconsin on

his side. There is talk of putting forward Johnson of Minnesota, Harmon of Ohio, Douglas of Massachusetts, Culberson of Texas, and others as opponents of Bryan in the Democratic convention. Thus it is a little too early yet for the boomers of any particular aspirant on either side to say that their favorite is sure of the candidacy.

The dark horse has so often won the prize in the past that it is decidedly risky for anybody, several months before a national convention, to make any hard and fast prediction as to the nomination, except in cases where a popular President seeks a second candidacy. Polk was not thought of by anybody in connection with the nomination when the Democratic convention of 1844 met, nor was Pierce deemed to be a possibility when the same party got together in 1852, yet these personages carried the convention and the election in those years. Hayes was the darkest kind of a dark horse at the outset of the balloting in the Republican convention in 1876, and when the convention of 1880 met, about the last man who would have been thought of in connection with the nomination was Garfield. He was in the convention as the leader of the Sherman forces. At the opening ballot in the convention of 1888 Harrison was far down on the roll in the voting. He carried off the prize, nevertheless.

In the conventions in which each one of those dark horses won the race there were aspirants who had longer leads than Taft is likely to have on the first ballot in Chicago in June, 1908. The friends of all those leading aspirants talked as loudly and as confidently as the boomers of the Secretary of War do to-day. All had powerful backers, and some of them began framing their Cabinets in expectation of the victory which was just ahead of them.

In national conventions nothing is settled until after the votes are counted.

A Word to New York Republicans.

NEW YORK State will indorse Governor Hughes for the presidential nomination with a solid and instructed delegation standing for him first, last, and all the time. The recent unanimous action of the New York County Committee in this line was in harmony with the sentiment of the people of the State, and now that Secretary Taft has recognized the situation, and that there is practically unanimity in favor of a Hughes delegation, let the leaders of the Republican party in New York and all the would-be leaders and followers join in the timely sentiment expressed by our eloquent and gifted friend, Job Hedges, when he said: "All my opposition from this time on will be to the Democratic party." This is no time for Republican dissensions. The condition of the Democratic party is striking evidence of the ruin that persistent dissensions in it have wrought.

One of the ablest leaders of the Republican party at Washington recently remarked to the writer that too much attention was being paid to the strife over the nomination of a presidential candidate at Chicago and altogether too little to the question of his subsequent election. Some of the leaders in New York are so intent on "getting even" and others on retaining power that they are forgetting the most important duty of every Republican, and that is to get busy and fight the enemy.

We observe that our always and highly-esteemed friend, J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, who, as we anticipated he would be, is now in line for the nomination of Governor Hughes at Chicago, is greatly concerned because of his fear that behind the Hughes movement lies a purpose to take control from the "organization." Who cares where the control of the organization may be, as long as the Republicans triumph? Whatever disasters have come to the party in this State, as Congressman Fassett well knows, have come through dissensions over control of the organization. Had the party been as solid as it should have been when Mr. Fassett made his splendid and spirited campaign for the governorship, a place we hope one day to see him fill, the party would have had every prospect of success; but there were those who were jealous of the power of the organization, who had ambitions to gratify, and who played a most unmanly and un-Republican part. The end was disaster.

This is a time for Republicans to get together and keep together under the leadership of a candidate like Governor Hughes, whom the party can swear by and need not swear at.

The Party Not The Person.

WHAT does the twice-defeated and persistently perennial presidential candidate from Nebraska mean by proclaiming that the "Roosevelt policies were mine?" How long since Mr. Bryan on the Democratic side or Mr. Roosevelt on the Republican side, or any other man on either side, has taken over from his party the making of its policies? It used to be the party's policy that we talked about. Now it seems to be the policy of a single person. We are exalting the man and forgetting the party. Formerly the platform, carefully written by the delegates in national conven-

tion, was regarded as the official statement of its policies. Now a single person presumes to speak for all in his party. Have times so changed that one man is to usurp the functions of all? Any candidate of any party who would say in his letter of acceptance that he stood on the platform of the party, but that he reserved to himself the privilege of rewriting it to suit himself, repudiating parts of it and accepting other parts, would create a party revolution and invite disastrous defeat. The purpose of a national convention, as much as the choice of a ticket, is to recite in the most formal way the party's doctrines for which the candidate must stand. If he cannot accept the platform he cannot honestly and fairly accept the nomination. If the delegates thought that he would not stand on the platform they formulated they would cast him out as unworthy of consideration. When Mr. Bryan, therefore, speaks of his policies he takes a revolutionary attitude toward his party, challenging its opposition and inviting another and inevitable defeat.

The Plain Truth.

THE RECENT closing of the doors of a few of the smaller and some of the weakest banks in New York City, as the result of the protracted financial strain, is the best evidence that Secretary Cortelyou had abundant justification for going as far as he possibly could in seeking to provide prompt and effective relief at the time of the recent financial stress. If his critics, in and out of Congress, think that they can manufacture public sentiment against our industrious, intelligent, and earnest Secretary of the Treasury by denouncing his splendid and successful effort to rescue a financial situation that was rapidly drifting into chaos, they are greatly mistaken. We wish that every reader of our columns might have time carefully to digest Mr. Cortelyou's conclusive answer to the inquiry of Congress regarding the steps he took to relieve a critical situation. It is complete and satisfactory in all respects and puts Mr. Cortelyou higher in the estimation of his friends than ever. No Secretary of the Treasury has ever been confronted with a more difficult and discouraging task, since the close of the Civil War, than Mr. Cortelyou had to meet, and that he had the skill and ability to meet it successfully is the best justification of his appointment to the exalted position he holds in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt and for his further preferment.

WHAT one strong man can accomplish in the direction of reform is shown by the rallying of the forces of decency to the support of Governor Hughes in his campaign against race-track gambling in New York State. It was to be expected that the churches would give him loyal co-operation. The New York Times rightly says: "If gambling in the form it has taken under our State law is not contrary to the ideals of religion, then practically nothing is." It is equally the interest of merchants and other employers to remove the temptations to dishonesty thrown in the path of young men by the present system of legalized betting, and the activity of the New York Merchants' Association in the fight is one of the most encouraging of the signs which point to victory. The farmers of the State have shown, too, that they are unwilling to rest under the imputation that their support of the gambling immorality which the majority of them personally condemn can be bought by the receipt of a percentage of the book-makers' gains under the guise of the encouragement of agricultural fairs. The conscience of the people has been awakened and we believe that the appeal to it will be successful; but there must be no slackening of effort on the part of the champions of decency until Senator Agnew's commendable anti-gambling bill has been placed in the hands of the Governor.

THE AFTER-DINNER utterances of a public-service commissioner are perhaps not to be regarded as official expressions of his views; but those attributed by the daily press to Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, of the Second District Commission of New York State, are so remarkable as to challenge attention. Speaking recently at the City Club of New York of franchises granted to public-service corporations, he said: "A common council or a Legislature may barter away our present rights, yours and mine, but the future is not theirs to give. They may not dispose of the rights which belong to our children as much as to us and to their children and their children's children after them. * * * The action of the Legislature in giving away our birthright is not morally a binding contract upon us to-day when it comes in conflict with present or future public interests, and the vested rights of the private interests in that franchise will not stand when they come in conflict with the vested rights of the whole people of the State of New York." Mr. Osborne qualified his declaration by the admission that it was not good law "at present," but predicted that it would be in a very short time. If they believed in Mr. Osborne's prophetic powers, holders of railroad, gas, and other securities of like character would be even more pessimistic than they have been for the last few months.

People Talked About

FEW judicial positions are more exacting in their requirements than those of the judges who pre-



L. P. WILFLEY,
Judge of the American court at
Shanghai, China, who made
enemies of vice.—Copyright,
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side over the extra-territorial courts of Shanghai. Besides the Americans and Europeans who are there engaged in legitimate business, there are many adventurers drawn to the far East by the possibilities for license existing there—people who resent interference with their doings by the representatives of law, whether that of China or their own country. The attacks made upon Lebbeus Wilfley, American judge at Shanghai, who is now in this country, evidently have their origin in the resentment which he has aroused by his determination to stamp out the immorality which prevails among the human derelicts in the Chinese city who claim American citizenship to the dishonor of their country. This is the view taken by the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which praises Judge Wilfley's courage and integrity. The judge's most famous reform was the cleaning out of an American "Tenderloin" colony which was notorious throughout the East. He called the women into court and fined each of them \$1,000, but suspended the fines on condition that they leave Shanghai. Many did so, and others contracted marriages with men of other than American nationality, thus acquiring the consular protection enjoyed by their "husbands"; so that the United States can no longer be reproached for the existence of this plague-spot. While in this country Judge Wilfley is understood to be co-operating with the State Department, which is said to have found the charges against him baseless, in an arrangement looking to the establishment of a definite code for the administration of law in the extra-territorial courts of China.

KING MANUEL, of Portugal, who inherited the throne after the assassination of his father and brother, may prove to be the needed pacifier of that troubled country. He is a quiet, thoughtful, and liberal minded young man, who has been well educated and who is disposed to act conscientiously in the discharge of his duties.

THE OFFICE of the Public Printer at Washington has been the centre of more than one political storm. The latest disturbance there culminated in the suspension of Public Printer Charles A. Stillings, by order of the President, pending an investigation of the methods of the office. This action was taken at the request of Representative Charles B. Landis, chairman of a committee of Representatives and Senators which has been looking into alleged irregularities in the printing department. Mr. Landis told the President that there was evidence that the office's auditing force had exerted undue and improper influence and had been interested in the purchase of supplies. In a published statement Mr. Landis said that the suspension should not be construed as prejudicial to Mr. Stillings, and asked that the public reserve judgment until after the inquiry. The labor unions have been waging a bitter fight against Mr. Stillings, accusing him of violations of the eight-hour and the civil-service laws, and discrimination against veteran soldiers and widows of soldiers, and also of being in favor of the open shop. The charges of irregularities were made by officials of the unions who urged Mr. Stillings's removal.

CHARLES A. STILLINGS,
Public Printer at Washington, who
was suspended because of
charges made by the
labor unions.—Copy-
right, 1907, by Har-
ris & Ewing.

TO MANY attractive young women the stage has proved a stepping-stone to homes of luxury and to high social standing. One of the most notable in-

stances of this sort is Mrs. George J. Gould, who, as Edith Kingdon, was a popular and successful actress in the metropolis. Even a financial magnate is not always able to select so handsome and so estimable a woman as his wife. Since her retirement from theatrical activities Mrs. Gould has become one of the most prominent society women in the country, and her life has been conspicuous for its domestic harmony and felicity. The theatre-going public was greatly interested recently in the fact that Mrs. Gould took part in a private performance for the benefit of charity. Those who were present on that



TWO FORMER GLORIES OF THE STAGE.
Edith Kingdon (now Mrs. George J. Gould), at left, and Ada Rehan,
as they appeared years ago in a play at Daly's
Theatre, New York.—Sarony.

occasion declare that she showed all her old-time talent and skill in acting, and was easily the star of the hour. Mrs. Gould was formerly connected with the company at Daly's Theatre, where she frequently acted in conjunction with the noted star, Ada Rehan. In the lobby of that theatre there hangs a picture showing a scene in which the two ladies played together. It attracts much attention, and is so interesting that it is reproduced on this page.

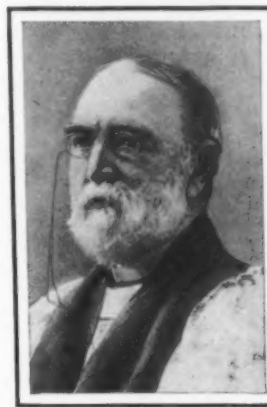
ALTHOUGH he had long taken an active interest in shooting matters, Randolph Gute, of Jefferson, N. Y., now recognized as one of the world's foremost marksmen, was until about four years ago almost unknown to the good-shots fraternity. The first prominent tournament that he attended was that of the Indoor Twenty-two Calibre Rifle League of the United States, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1905, when he made a good score in the 100-shot match, and tied on the Honary target. At the Zettler Rifle Club shoot, which followed in New York, he made high score on the ring target and also on the extremely difficult Zimmerman target. In the championship match he was second. Last year at the Indoor Twenty-two Calibre Rifle League tournament, in Rochester, N. Y., he made high score in the continuous match, and later won the 100-shot match of the Zettler Rifle Club in New York, with the score of 2,469. He also tied on the ring target. This year at the tournament of the Indoor Twenty-two Calibre Rifle League, held in Rochester, he made a world's record on the bullseye target with a perfect score of 0 degrees. This target consists of merely a black carton, four inches in diameter, without lines or rings, and this must be shot exactly in the centre at a distance of seventy-five feet to make the above score.



RANDOLPH GUTE,
The skilled marksman, who made a world's record on the bullseye
target.—Hillig.

NOT a little interest attaches to the fact that there is a sufficient number of churches on the con-

tinent of Europe subject to the jurisdiction of the American Episcopal Church to warrant the designation of a bishop to take special charge of them. The recent death of Bishop Worthington, who had efficiently filled this supervisory position, created a vacancy which has been filled by the appointment of Bishop Thomas A. Jaggar, of West Newton, Mass., who is eminently worthy of the honor and fit for the responsibility. The new head of the American Episcopal Church in Europe was bishop of southern Ohio from 1875 to 1905, when he retired

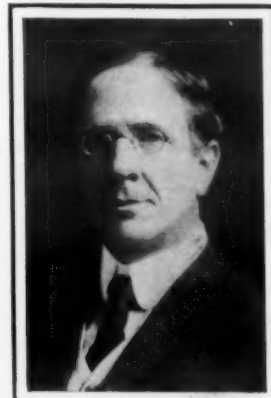


BISHOP THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
The new head of the American
Episcopal Church
in Europe.
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Purdy.

from charge of the diocese, though retaining his seat and vote in the house of bishops. He has of late been morning preacher at St. Paul's Church in Boston. Bishop Jaggar's ancestors came to America with the second Puritan colony and settled on Long Island. The bishop was born and educated in New York, and began life as a bank clerk, but later studied for the ministry. After his admission to the sacred office, he served as rector of prominent churches in and about the metropolis, and also as rector of Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, where he succeeded Phillips Brooks. While he was a pastor in Yonkers, N. Y., he founded St. John's Riverside Hospital. The bishop is a capable administrator and will doubtless greatly succeed in his European mission.

AS everybody knows, Hall Caine, the novelist, is a native of the Isle of Man, and the most distinguished one. He has been made a member of the governing body of the island, the House of Keys, the sessions of which he frequently attends, faithfully doing his duty there. A question of etiquette, however, has risen against him. The chairman of the house recently denounced the wearing of hats at the meetings of the body, and he pointedly criticised Mr. Caine for appearing there in knickerbockers and other apparel of a mere tourist. Mr. Caine has explained that he has to hurry about so much that he thought the house would grant him a tourist's license.

A UNIQUE demonstration of the saying, "Put yourself in his place," was recently made by Police Judge James Austin, Jr., of Toledo, O. Judge Austin, in the discharge of his duties, has had to sentence many persons to varying terms of imprisonment, and he was curious to learn for himself the exact meaning of a workhouse sentence. He therefore arraigned himself on the technical charge of "curiosity," sentenced himself to a day in the workhouse, had himself handcuffed and taken there in the patrol wagon like any ordinary offender. At the institution the judge conformed to the regulations, was placed in a cell for a time, and performed some



JUDGE JAMES AUSTIN, JR.,
Of Toledo, who sentenced himself
to the workhouse, and
was treated like
an ordinary
prisoner.
Van Loo.

of the tasks imposed on able-bodied prisoners. He learned a good deal of the practical working of such a penal institution, and he says that the impressions he gained will be given practical effect in the treatment of future cases in court. He has also been enabled to make suggestions of reform in the methods of caring for convicted persons. Few magistrates have been so conscientious and humane in their sentiments. Judge Austin is a native of Rhode Island and a graduate of Brown University. He was admitted to the bar in his own State, but afterward moved to Ohio, and has been judge of Toledo city courts for nine years, besides holding other offices. He was a personal friend and admirer of the famous Mayor Samuel ("Golden Rule") Jones.

Hardships Which Drive Russian Jews to Emigration

A GREAT deal of interesting information as to the economic condition of the Russian Jews in their native country is contained in an article in a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, written by I. M. Rubinow. There is particular appropriateness in the gathering of such information, since the Russian Jews form one-eighth of the total number of the immigrants coming to this country. One-half the entire Jewish race is found in the Russian empire—that is to say, rather more than five million of the eleven million who are estimated to form the total number of the descendants of Abraham. Since the total population of the empire is 125,640,000, the proportion of Jews is a little more than 4 per cent. This small percentage, however, is concentrated chiefly in the Pale, which consists of twenty-five provinces in the western part of the empire, covering a territory of about 362,000 square miles. Outside of this restricted territory only specified classes of Jews may reside—chiefly merchants paying a very high business license; professional men, such as physicians, lawyers, dentists, engineers, and graduates of universities and higher institutions of learning, as well as the students in such institutions, and most artisans working at their trades when admitted to their artisans' guilds, or possessing the necessary legal evidence of proficiency in their crafts. There are other exceptions, but not of sufficient importance to be taken into account here.

With reference to their place of residence, the Russian Jews are classified as Lithuanian, Polish, and Southern. Until recently the Lithuanian Jews constituted the vast majority of the Russian immigrants to the United States. They are somewhat superior in general culture to the Polish Jews, while the economic condition of the Jews in the south of Russia is so much better than that of their northern brethren that only since the recent anti-Semitic disturbances have they formed a large part of the Russian immigration.

It has long been notorious that the Jews of the Pale are largely concentrated in cities and towns. This is due, in great part, to the laws of 1882, which prohibited the settlement of Jews in the rural districts, and not so much as might be supposed to the preference of the members of the race for residence in towns. The greatest congestion is found in the northwestern provinces, where the Jews constitute almost three-fifths of the population of the cities. Mr. Rubinow emphasizes the fact that, contrary to the theory, widely held, that the European Jew is generally a merchant, and only in America becomes a productive worker, according to the census of 1897, only one-third of the males and fewer than one-quarter of the females among the Russian Jews were occupied in commercial undertakings, while the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were followed by almost two-fifths of those Jews engaged in gainful occupations. It is of course true that only a relatively small number of Jews are engaged in agriculture in Russia; yet it will be surprising to many Americans to learn that there are 40,000 Jews in the empire who are independently employed in farming, and that they support more than 150,000 persons, so that together over 190,000 persons of Jewish faith are supported by agricultural pursuits.

Such interest in agriculture as the Jews take is due to the encouragement afforded them by former Emperors, who established colonies in various parts of the country; of late years this governmental encouragement has been almost entirely withdrawn, and now Jews are prohibited from buying or renting lands outside of the limits of cities and incorporated towns in Poland and fifteen other provinces of Russia. The Jewish farmers are said to differ little from their Russian neighbors in the character of their agricultural methods, these being of a rude and primitive sort, and the average annual income of a Jewish farmer's household is not more than a hundred dollars—less than the amount which suffices to maintain the average Russian peasant family, whose standards of living are lower than those of the Jewish farmer. It is no wonder, therefore, that agriculture has not been embraced with enthusiasm by a great number of Russian Jews. Mr. Rubinow believes that in so far as the simple question of the fitness of the Jew for an agricultural career is concerned, it has been proved beyond doubt. During the fifty years since Jewish farming colonies were established in the south of Russia, the health and muscular development of the colonists have been so much improved that the Jew of Bessarabia has none of the puny physical characteristics supposed to be typical of the Lithuanian Jew.

Some of the incredibly burdensome restrictions imposed upon Jewish artisans are recounted by the writer. In order to live beyond the limits of the Pale, the Jewish artisan must have a certificate of proficiency from his guild and a certificate from the local authorities of his native place, as to his record, and in his new place of residence he is bound to a special trade and prohibited from working at anything outside of it. He is not permitted to deal in any products not made in his establishment; so that a watchmaker, for instance, cannot sell any watches unless they are put together by himself, and under no circumstances can he sell a watch-chain or a fob. With all these handicaps the Jews are forced to cut prices to secure trade, and the resulting competition affects all artisans unfavorably and naturally makes the Jew unpopular.

The working day of Jewish artisans is eighteen hours in some parts of the empire, though in others it has been reduced to ten or twelve hours. The yearly earnings of artisans range from \$12.88 for seamstresses to \$300 for tailors. As the maintenance of a normal Jewish family requires at least \$154.50 per year, it is easy to see that a vast number of these artisans have difficulty in keeping soul and body together. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the Jewish Bund, a political labor organization, has a large membership, in spite of the fact that the existence of labor unions is prohibited by law, and the strike, the chief weapon of organized labor, is forbidden.

Much has been said of the exploitation of the Russian peasants by the Jewish traders. These traders in most cases are men who have only the smallest capital, and whose living is made possible by the primitive commercial methods of the Russian peasant. In the grain trade, for example, there are no local elevators and no branch railroad lines, and the

peasant, when he wishes to sell some of his grain to pay taxes and buy the necessities of life, takes the grain to market, where, in the Pale, the buyer is in nine cases out of ten a Jew. Having only a limited amount of capital, the Jewish merchant is anxious to turn it over as rapidly as possible, and for this reason sells at small profit. He is usually content if he receives from his industry a daily income of from twenty-five to fifty cents. Mr. Rubinow asserts that not only in Russia, but also in the United States, wherever Russian Jews have entered commerce they have made the prices of merchandise lower than in communities where these are controlled by merchants of other races. Nowhere in the United States, for example, are the prices of dry-goods, clothing, or groceries of well-known brands and supposedly fixed prices so low as they are on the East Side of New York City.

Entrance into the professions is extremely difficult for Jews in Russia, although all the universities in that country are state institutions, whose tuition fees are small. Altogether the number of those in the professions is 57,847, or a little more than four per cent. of the number of Jews engaged in gainful occupations. This number includes a great army of teachers of Hebrew, mostly persons with no special training, who have failed in all other occupations, and eke out a more miserable existence than even the average tailor or shoemaker. After deducting the 35,273 persons in this class, there remain only 22,574 in the professions of law, medicine, the ministry, and service under government and in public institutions. This relatively small educated class is due to the fact that the number of Jewish students admitted to secondary institutions of learning is 10 per cent. for the institutions located within the Pale and 5 per cent. in the remaining cities, except in Moscow and St. Petersburg, where it is only 3 per cent. This rule has been extended to the universities and other higher institutions of learning, and hundreds of young men who are denied admission to the Russian universities by reason of it go to those of Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries. Very few positions in the government service are open to Jews, although this has always been the most popular profession among of the educated classes in the Empire. Jewish physicians and surgeons may be employed in the army up to 5 per cent. of the medical forces. There are no Jewish professors in the universities, and no teachers in high schools and primary schools for Christian pupils. The practice of law and medicine remains almost the only field in which the educated Jew may exercise his abilities. The result is an overcrowding of the professions, especially in the towns of the Pale, where physicians for a visit to a patient's house receive only fifteen or twenty cents. Other university graduates devote themselves to literature and journalism, which usually furnish only meagre returns. Cases of official change of religion are more frequent in Russia among professional persons and graduates of universities than among other classes of Jews, not only because the bonds of religion are weakened, but also because of the material advantages to be obtained by a profession of a change of faith.



ONE CAR, WITH THREE BOLD AUTOISTS, ABOUT TO START FROM IN FRONT OF THE WORLD BUILDING.—B. G. Phillips.



SIX CARS, CARRYING SEVENTEEN MEN, STARTING ON THEIR LONG JOURNEY UP BROADWAY FROM TIMES SQUARE.—H. D. Blauvelt.

A 20,000-MILE AUTO RACE FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS.

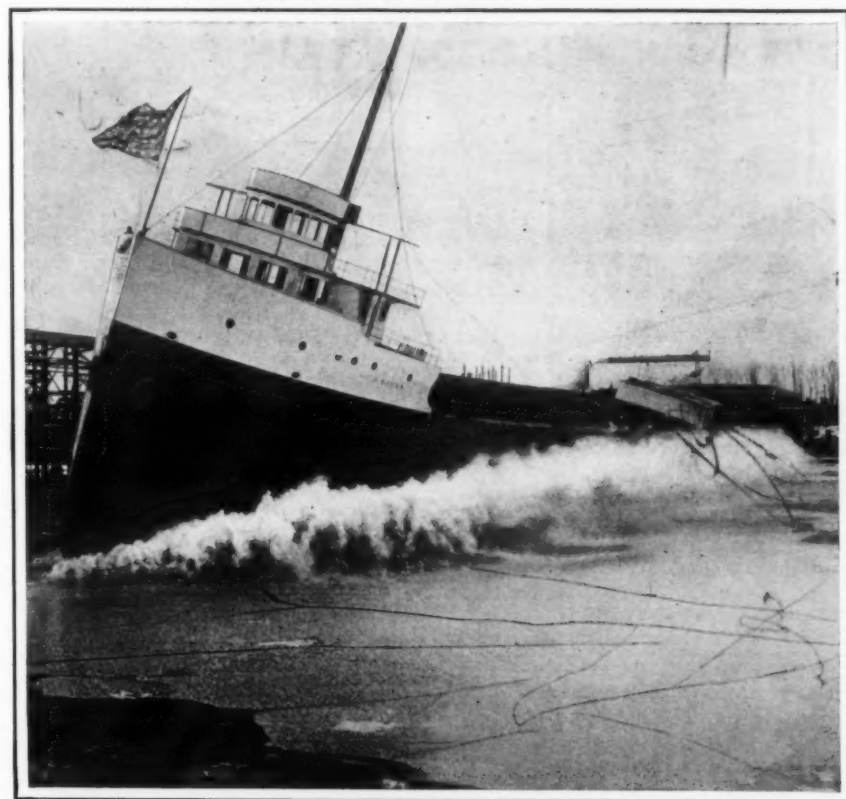
News Photo Prize Contest—Ohio Wins



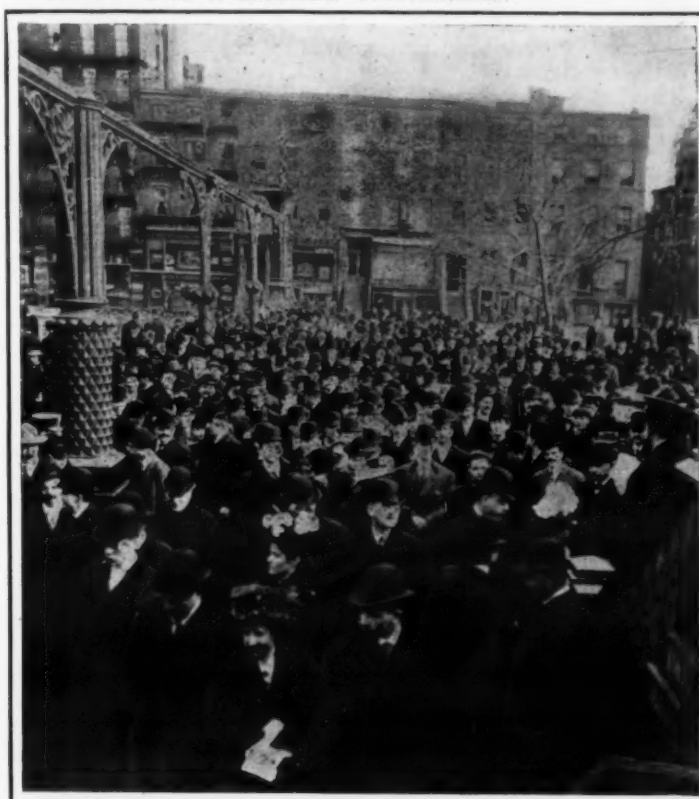
DISASTROUS EFFECT OF A COLLISION BETWEEN NEW YORK CENTRAL PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS, CAUSED BY AN OPEN SWITCH, AT NOBLESVILLE, IND.—George C. Spannuith, Indiana.



BLUEJACKETS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, ON SHORE LEAVE, PARADING IN THE AVENIDA CENTRAL, THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF RIO DE JANEIRO, ESCORTED BY A CHEERING CROWD OF BRAZILIANS.—T. Carvalho, Brazil.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) SIDE-LAUNCHING INTO THE ICE-COVERED LAKE OF THE STEAMER "J. J. H. BROWN," AT LORAIN, O.; LENGTH FIVE HUNDRED FEET, WIDTH FIFTY-TWO DEPTH TWENTY-SIX.—W. A. Leiter, Ohio.



RECENT SUNDAY "PARADE" OF NEW YORK "SUFFRAGETTES" LEAVING UNION SQUARE, HEADED BY THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S RIGHTS LEADER, MRS. BORRMAN WELLS.—Charles Plumb, New York.



MEMBERS OF A PITTSBURGH, PA., "BLACK HAND" ORGANIZATION, CHARGED WITH BLACKMAILING THE SON OF THE LATE SENATOR QUAY, IN CUSTODY OF DETECTIVES.—P. H. Reilly, Pennsylvania.



STEAMER "JEWEL," CAPSIZED AT MARIETTA, O., BY THE ICE AND THE SUDDEN FALL OF WATER IN THE OHIO RIVER. H. P. Fischer, Ohio.

TEN DOLLARS FOR A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH. Photographers, amateur or professional, this interests you. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will pay the sum of ten dollars every week throughout the year for the best photograph of a news interest submitted to this publication. The offer is open to every one. Write the caption for the picture plainly on the back, together with your name and address, and send to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Every picture that does not win the first prize, but is used in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, will be paid for at our regular rates for photographs. Copyrighted photographs must be accompanied by a release.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

GUARANTEEING NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS.

BY CHAIRMAN FOWLER, OF THE HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

THE bill introduced by me provides for a guarantee fund of \$700,000,000 in the United States treasury to protect the depositors in national banks. All deposits in our banks are involuntary. No one has the privilege of putting his money where he will earn a fair rate of interest—say 5 per cent.—absolutely free from risk, and at the same time be able to recall it should he desire to use it. Every one must choose some bank, and the very fact of a choice implies a risk. Not one person in ten thousand has any idea whatever about the true inwardness of the bank at which he is doing



CHARLES N. FOWLER,
Chairman of the House Banking
and Currency Committee.

business. In the last analysis it is absolutely a matter of faith, and blind faith at that. The ramifications of credit are so extended and intricate that the business of the whole country is affected by bank failures. It is impossible to estimate the evil consequences, direct and indirect, growing out of them. Such a guarantee fund in the United States treasury would avert panics. It would prevent that fear which leads to hoarding. Unless the relief I advocate is afforded, sooner or later we shall have a postal savings bank in this country, and then the government will have to become a large buyer of bonds to invest the accumulations of the people. More than this, the States are already attempting to meet this demand. Oklahoma has passed a law providing for the guarantee of depositors. The Legislature of Kansas has been called together to consider this same step. If Kansas passes such a law I am advised that Nebraska will follow its example. Such legislation is a form of socialism, and I am utterly opposed to it. It is occasionally stated that the guarantee of deposits would lead to unsound banking. Does life insurance or fire insurance make a man neglectful of life or home? Will not bank directors realize that their losses must come out of their profits, out of their reserves, out of their capital, out of their reputations? Boards of directors will be just as solicitous, anxious, honest, and wise after they have guaranteed deposits as they were before, and banks, like other business institutions, will gain, not by mere age and respectability or by mere bulk of capital, but rather by ability to meet the requirements of their customers. Square dealing and capacity will tell for just as much after deposits are guaranteed as before.

NO FINES FOR INNOCENT STOCKHOLDERS.

BY GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

I AM not in favor of punishment in the shape of fines upon corporations, except for minor offenses. The burden of fines imposed upon such corporations is either transferred to the public or is borne by stockholders, the innocent as well as the guilty. Nor am I impressed by the argument that American juries will generally be indisposed to convict where the evidence is clear, because the crime is punished by imprisonment of the offenders. But if the law be definite and the evidence warrants the presentation of the case to the jury, it is better that the responsibility for failure to convict should lie with the jury than that conviction should be followed by penalties which are either inadequate or bear unjustly upon those who have had no complicity in the offense.

THE CORPORATION INDISPENSABLE.

BY CHANCELLOR DAY, OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

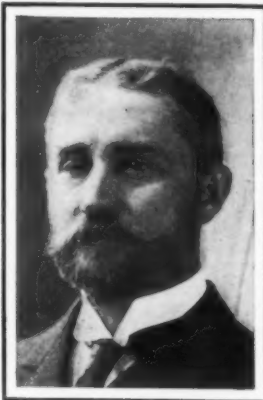
IT is popular to-day to assail the corporation. It is unpopular to defend it or to utter any plea for impartial and fair examination of its merits by its assailants, who are deceiving the people by the violence of their vituperation. But there is coming a reaction. We shall after a time recognize it as a natural and indispensable feature of our economy. The adjustments will have been made in all particulars as they are now in some. There is no longer any competition between a stage route and a railway that disturbs the people. The steamboat has drifted off the Mississippi with as little friction as its fogs disappear. There is no clash between the hand looms and the power looms. The brick and mortar lifts are not cursed by the hod-carriers. The machines that in about every instance have been opposed are

recognized and used as invaluable adjuncts to labor. It is all plain—men have become as big as a loom and a railroad. After a time we shall get great enough and so used to great things in their application to business as to accept them even against the protests of men who are forced to give way before them, and even to abandon their business for some other kind of enterprise. While the adjustment is going on there is always friction and loud complaint. New shoes gall the feet sometimes, because they do not fit and sometimes because the feet are not accustomed to shoes. In great enterprises there is always much of pioneering to be done, many experiences to be made, many points at which there is friction. But it is as costly to the enterprise as to the people. Intelligence will yield a mutual forbearance.

FAULTS IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY PRESIDENT PRITCHETT, OF THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

WE Americans have had some illustrations of late that our firm American belief that we have a fine system of college efficiency and modesty may not be infallible. Our critics are declaring that our educational systems are not training men properly, and point to Germany, France, and England as doing better, as having something better. They say our bankers are not bankers, but promoters. They attack our technical institutions—even our public schools—and declare they are faulty institutions. This much is true, at least, that in the last two decades we have not been good borrowers—not nearly so good as Germany and Japan. It is a truism that the next best thing to being able to do a thing well yourself is to become a good borrower of a better method than your own. There are, we must admit, some foreign methods that are better than our own—methods of technical training broader than our own, and which open paths to the industries and arts which perhaps we do not offer.



DR. HENRY SMITH PRITCHETT,
President of the Carnegie Foundation.
—Chickering.

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

BY STUYVESANT FISH, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

WE are now enduring what we call a period of depression, but I say we have come finally to a period of much-needed rest and recuperation. It is in periods like this that we as a people become rich. It is by economy—I don't mean parsimony—that we get rich, and get rich rapidly. Great as are our manufactures, we are essentially an agricultural people. Very well; when these vast millions of agricultural people begin to save they save at a rapid rate. Let us say that our smallest coin is a five-cent piece. When eighty million people save five cents each a day they save \$4,000,000 daily; in a year they will save fourteen to fifteen hundred millions. We saved from 1896 to 1898. Our prosperity from 1900 to 1906 led us into a career of gambling and extravagance from which we are suffering to-day. Our present condition was not brought about by the actions of this man or that man. We were crazy, we were drunk—drunk and crazy with prosperity. This depression probably will last us some time. I for one hope it will, because the longer it lasts the more surely it will start us on the most prosperous era we have ever known. Let us then thank God for it, and let it teach us hereafter to obey God and the law.

Despair Not.

WE WERE not made to pass in sorrow
Our brief existence here away;
For grief's a cloud that on the morrow
Gives promise of a brighter day.

Bright flowers decay; gay foliage fades
Beneath November's chilly reign;
But robed in gayer tints, the Spring
Beholds the blushing flowers again.

So, when some grief has blighted hopes
Of happiness too dearly cherished,
Too oft we deem that every joy
Has with departed idols perished.

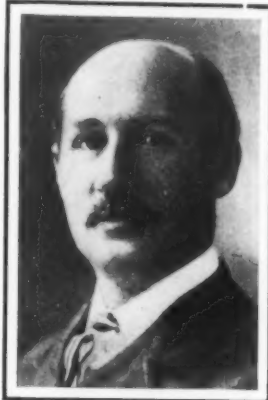
However deep the wound we feel—
However great our cause of sadness—
Time rolls the clouds of grief away,
And brings again our wonted gladness.

L. W. MULLER.

VIRTUES OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

BY WALTER CAMP, HEAD FOOTBALL COACH AT YALE.

WE think success in football is worth striving for, because it teaches men that if they are to accomplish what they set about to do they must do so by work and submission to discipline. That is a good lesson to teach a man. Furthermore, the moral tone of college men has improved a great deal in recent years, and in this the successful athlete has done his share. Drinking, dissipation, is not good form for college men nowadays—time was when not much was thought of it. Take such men as Tad Jones, a leader among his fellows, and who leads an upright life. Other students imitate his habits, and such imitation, unconscious perhaps, does them a world of good. The man who goes in for athletics soon finds that he must go according to a schedule if he is to keep up and make the most of his time. When the moment comes for study he has no time to lean on window sills and talk with his fellows.



WALTER CAMP,
Principal coach of the Yale
football team.

THE CHURCH MUST TOUCH LIFE.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM H. BOOCOCK, OF THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, BAYONNE, N. J.

THE situation in the world of to-day is one of extreme complexity and danger. The struggle of the people for a form of municipal government, for a type of industrial society, for a method of church organization, which shall more completely represent their mind and will, and serve with singleness of eye and efficiency their interests, is a most tremendous struggle. We are now in the throes of it. It is a conflict fraught with consequences for good or evil which no man can measure or foresee. It is a time which calls for plain truth speaking, wise leadership, for a progressive programme, for sacrifice, for blood-red earnestness combined with a cool, clear-seeing head, and a warm, brotherly heart. To keep on doing and saying comparatively ineffectual things, merely because they have the sanction of hoary usage, has come to seem to many men little more than solemn trifling. The signs of the times are not without meaning to those who can interpret them. Why is there such general apathy in the church and such indifference, not to say hostility, toward it, on the part of multitudes of good people outside the church; why has the number of those entering the ministry decreased at such a marked rate; why have so many men, against whose character and ability to serve God and man nothing has been alleged, either left, or felt inclined to leave, the active ministry of the church; why do so many laymen of fine intelligence and marked public spirit hold aloof from active participation in its life? These are questions the church is bound to consider.

THE NECESSITY FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION.

BY SENATOR BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA.

THE tariff is fixed by facts; how to get at these facts is the first question in the whole tariff problem. Common sense and experience answer that question; we should create a body of experts to find out these facts for us. These men should be the fittest men that can be found for this work; they should give their whole time to this work and lay before us the result of their work. If we believed it wise for the President to send a commission to find out the facts in so simple a matter as a strike at Goldfield; if it is wise in litigation for a chancellor to appoint special examiners and commissioners to find out and report the facts in single cases; if the Senate directs the Bureau of Corporations to find out the facts about the doing of a single trust in a single branch of its activities; if Congress creates a body of men to find out the facts about any great business which the President believes should be investigated, and if its work is so wise that no man in any party asks that that work be stopped—how much wiser and more necessary is the same plan as to our tariff, which is more important, more intricate, more difficult than all these other things put together. If we provide experts to find out the facts about things which have to do with only a few of the people, how much more should we provide experts to find out the facts about a thing which has to do with all of the people?

With the Stage Entertainers in New York



THE MINISTER'S WOODING IN "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.
Byron.



LOTTA FAUST, IN "THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—*Bangs.*



BEDELIA, LEADER OF THE TWELVE HAGENBECK ELEPHANTS AT THE HIPPODROME, AND HER TRAINER, REUBEN CASTANG.



GEORGE WALKER AND HIS WIFE, AIDA OVERTON-WALKER, IN A CAKE-WALK ADAPTATION OF THE "MERRY WIDOW" WALTZ IN "BANDANNA LAND," AT THE MAJESTIC THEATRE.—*Hall.*



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
19. E. H. SOTHERN, AS "LORD DUNDREARY."
Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



EMMA JANVIER, AS "MRS. TILFORD," THE VILLAGE GOSSIP, IN "FIFTY MILES FROM BOSTON," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.
Hall.



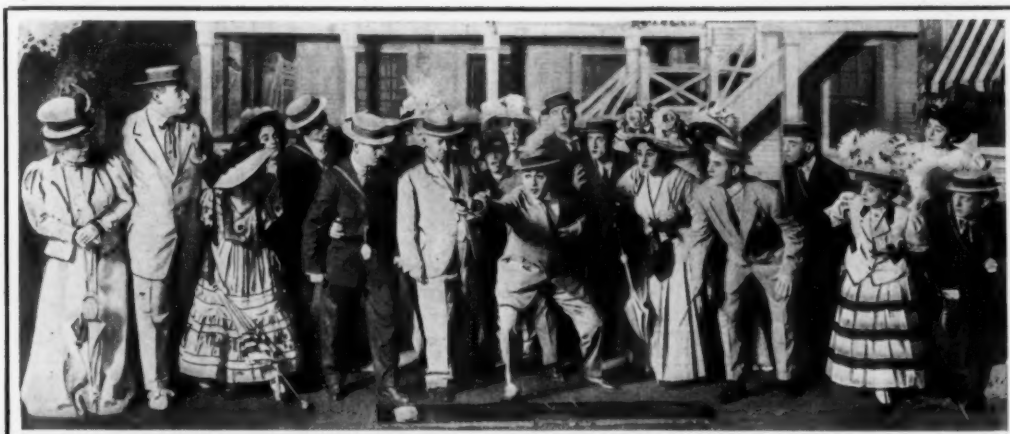
FRANK SHERIDAN, LILLIAN ALBERTSON, AND BEN JOHNSON IN "PAID IN FULL," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.—*White.*



OPENING CHORUS OF THE HUMOROUS EXTRAVAGANZA, "A KNIGHT FOR A DAY," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.—*George R. Lawrence Co.*



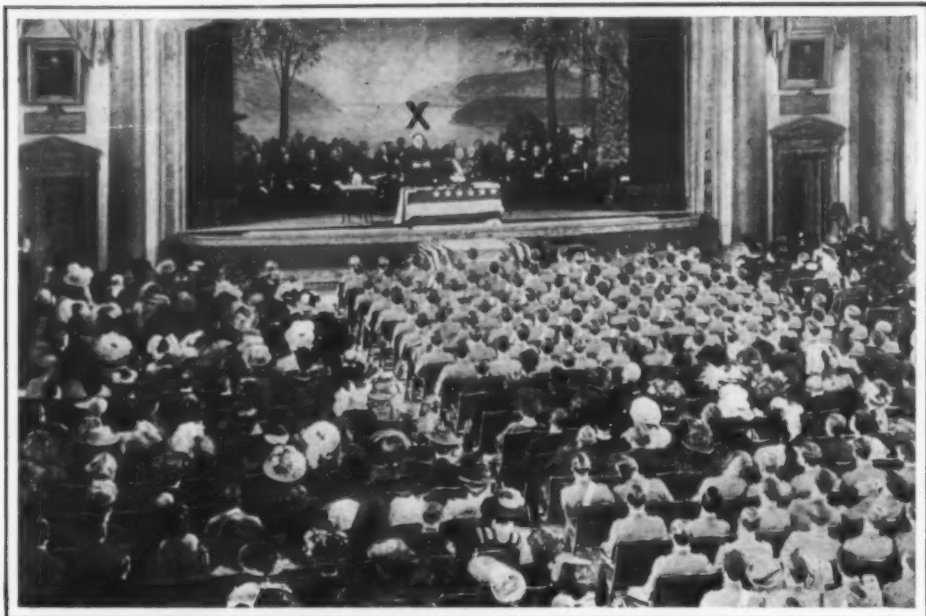
HENRY LUDLOWE, AS "SHY-LOCK," AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.



VIVID DESCRIPTION OF A HORSE-RACE IN "THE TALK OF NEW YORK," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.
Hall.



THOMAS W. ROSS, WHO WILL STAR THIS SPRING IN "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN."—*White.*



WEST POINTERS GRADUATED IN MIDWINTER.

SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT (X), IN MEMORIAL HALL AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY, ADDRESSING THE FIRST CLASS, WHO WERE GIVEN DIPLOMAS IN FEBRUARY, FOUR MONTHS AHEAD OF TIME, OWING TO NEED OF OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.—W. H. Stockbridge.



A SKI-JUMPER'S MARVELOUS FEAT.

JOHN RUDD, AT THE NATIONAL SKI TOURNAMENT AT DULUTH, MINN., IN THE UNIQUE ACT OF TURNING A SOMERSAULT ON SKIS, AND MAKING A JUMP OF SIXTY-FIVE FEET.—J. O. Larsen.

Death of a Noted Illustrator.

THE DEATH in Paris, recently, of Valerian Gribayedoff removed an artist and journalist of the old Bohemian school, a man who had made for himself a notable place in the newspaper world. He was a Russian, but was educated partly in England and came to this country in early youth. He soon became popular in the artistic and literary circles of New York, and at first supported himself by writing for the newspapers and magazines. Twenty-five years ago—two years after his arrival—he induced the New York Sun to reproduce the illustrations which he made to accompany his articles. This was the beginning of American daily newspaper illustration. Gribayedoff's talent was for the

portrayal of individuals, and he made numberless drawings of public men, which appeared in the public press, afterward utilizing the camera, of which he was a skillful operator. He may be said to have been "the father of the snap-shot," but his tact and urbanity were such that he did not offend even his unwilling subjects.

In its biographical account of him the New York Times of February 17th said:

Toward the latter part of his stay in New York, Gribayedoff became connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY. For this paper he furnished a series of illustrated articles exposing the various frauds of the city, such as the beauty doctors. His work, both as writer and artist, was always serious, and it is said that his pen-and-ink work of this sort has not since been equaled. One piece of work he did for LESLIE'S shows his strong perception of character. It was at the time when Bryan was nominated first for President. Gribayedoff, discussing Bryan with a friend, said he was convinced that he had been an amateur actor, and was naturally inclined to follow that pro-

fession. He drew for LESLIE'S a set of sketches presenting Bryan in various rôles. They were published. A daily paper, taking up the subject, discovered that Bryan had been an amateur actor—in fact, as Gribayedoff, judging from his speeches and actions, had believed him to be.

Mr. Gribayedoff had lived for a number of years in Paris, writing and illustrating for *Figaro* and other French papers. A widow and a son survive him. He was fifty years old.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JAMES D. LAYNG, prominent railroad man, former president of the Big Four system, at New York, February 12th, aged 75.

Rear-Admiral Montgomery Fletcher, formerly chief engineer of the United States navy, at Washington, February 13th, aged 78.

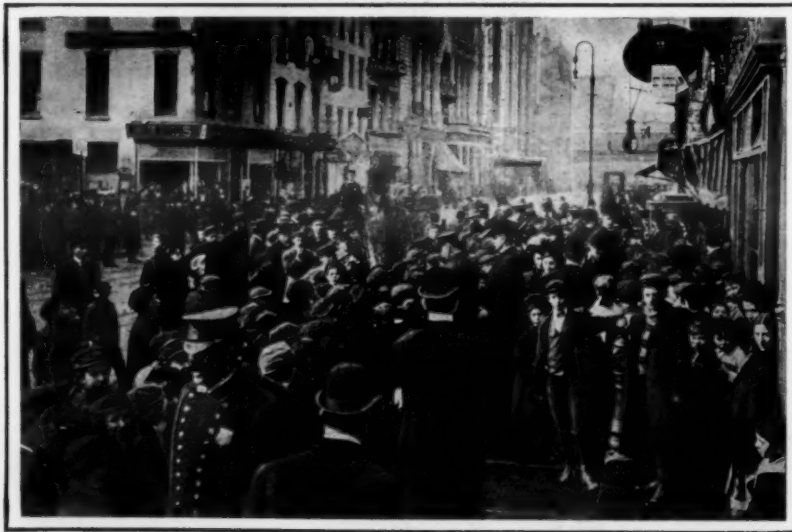


THE INUNDATION ON RIVER AVENUE, LOOKING EAST FROM SANDUSKY STREET, NORTH PITTSBURGH.



COAL TIPPLE IN THE ALLEGHENY RIVER, NEAR THE NINTH STREET BRIDGE, WRECKED BY ICE AND WATER.

THE GREAT FLOOD AT PITTSBURGH, PA., WHICH DID \$2,000,000 DAMAGE.—Photographs by Paul H. Reilly.



CROWD OF HUNGRY SCHOOL CHILDREN BESIEGING LORBER'S RESTAURANT IN GRAND STREET, WHERE THEY WERE FED FREE DAILY—IN THE CRUSH THE \$1,000 PLATE-GLASS WINDOWS WERE SMASHED.



POORLY FED PUPILS OF THE EAST SIDE SCHOOLS, WHOSE MINDS WERE DULLED BY WANT OF FOOD, MADE WELCOME IN A RESTAURANT AND ENJOYING THEIR BEST MEAL OF THE DAY.

FEEDING FIVE THOUSAND OF NEW YORK'S HUNGRY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

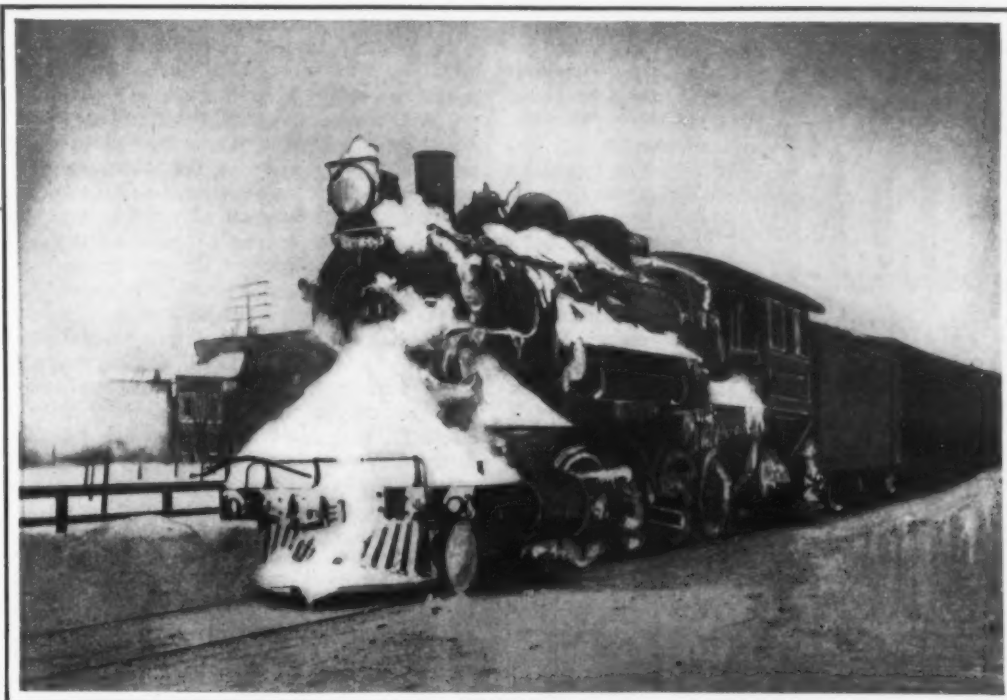
A MULTITUDE OF HALF-STARVED EAST SIDE PUPILS GIVEN GOOD MEALS IN RESTAURANTS BY THE GENEROSITY OF ADOLF LORBER AND OF HARRY BALFE, THE COMMISSARY CONTRACTOR AT ELLIS ISLAND.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

OHIO WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, ONTARIO THE SECOND, AND MICHIGAN THE THIRD.



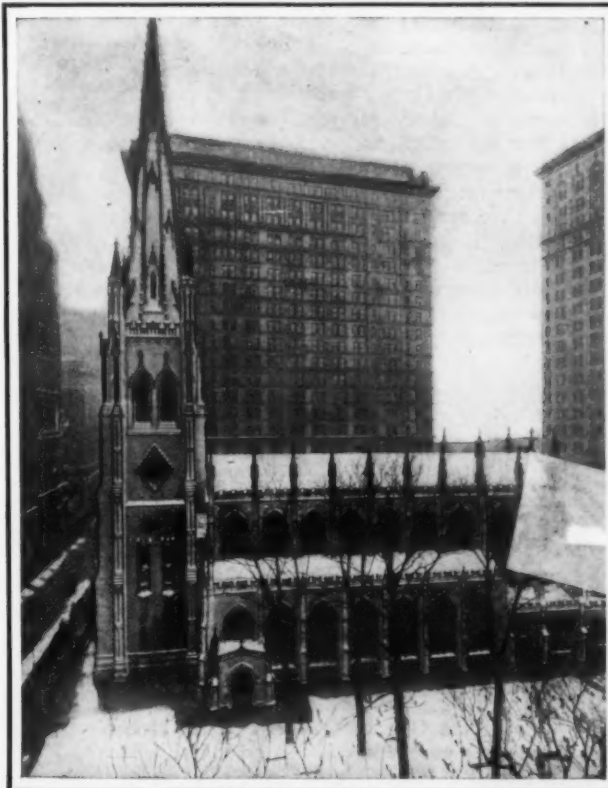
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) AFTER A GREAT STORM—TUG "JAMES REID" BREAKING THE ICE JAM AT POINT EDWARD, ONT.—Robert A. Jack, Ontario.



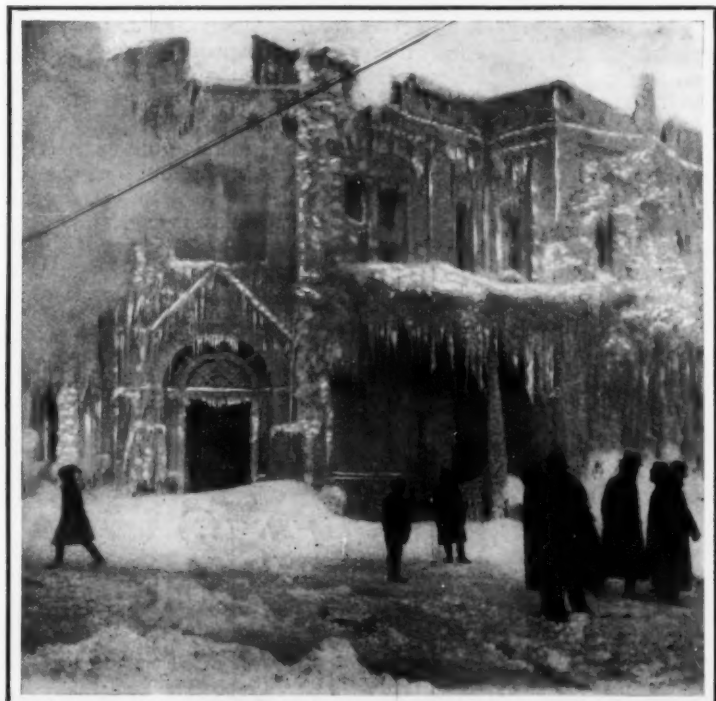
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) A SNOW BLOCKADE IN THE NORTHWEST—BATTERED CONDITION OF A GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD ENGINE AT KALKASKA, MICH., AFTER BATTLING THROUGH DRIFTS TEN FEET DEEP.—L. C. Dawes, Michigan.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A SNOW-CAPPED RANGE—"OLD BALDY" MOUNTAIN IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PHOTOGRAPHED FROM MOUNT WILSON, FORTY MILES AWAY. Lester H. Ely, Ohio.



A PEACEFUL SPOT IN NEW YORK'S BUSINESS SECTION—OLD TRINITY CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD AFTER A BLIZZARD. Andrew Jackson, Connecticut.



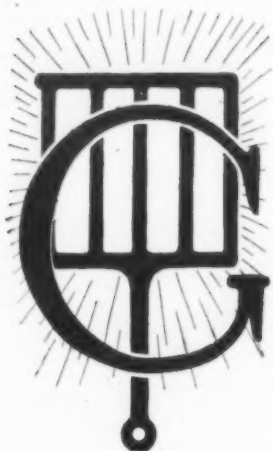
A FIREMAN'S ICE PALACE—RUINS OF THE BURNED \$200,000 NATIONAL BANK, AT BERLIN, N. H., DECORATED BY THE FREEZING OF WATER THROWN UPON THEM.—H. A. Morton, Maine.



A CANOPY OF ICE—WATER THROWN ON THE BURNED \$150,000 CHANDLER BUILDING, AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, FROZEN IN FANTASTIC FORMATIONS.—C. Rollins, Ohio.

The Unique Gridiron Club and Its World-famed Dinners.

By Arthur Wallace Dunn.



GRIDIRON dinners are not banquets; for that matter, the term dinner is a misnomer, and the more proper designation would be to call it an entertainment where the dinner is a side issue, though none the less pleasing, because a man gets the best of food and drink while enjoying the sparkling wit and humor of the Gridiron Club. The dinner is served, but it is made a secondary consideration to the feast of

good things which brilliant men can provide, men who have reduced dinner entertainment to a science.

The Gridiron Club of Washington has its critics and numerous imitators, but has no equals. Its critics are among those who are not invited to the dinners, and its imitators are dining clubs which have neither the organization nor the surroundings with which to make dinners on similar lines a success. Published accounts of a Gridiron dinner are entirely inadequate to convey anything like a fair idea of the fun and enjoyment of the occasion. It is necessary to be present and see the Gridiron Club hold the mirror up to public men, and point out the amusing side of acts of all officials, including the highest. A rather grumpy editor asked, "Is the Gridiron Club funny?" and then went on to criticize some published features of one of the dinners. I grant that the selections made and put into cold type did not appear so uproariously funny, but the dinner from which these selections were culled was one of the most amusing of the many dinners of the club. Three different speeches were made at that dinner which touched high-water mark for after-dinner entertainment. In any other place and under any other conditions they would not have been so entertaining. It was because the company at the tables made the proper setting for the quick wit and brilliant humor of the speakers.

And so it is with the entertainment provided by the members of the club. They take the conditions of politics, legislation, or public events; they use all for the purpose of illustrating the other side of the picture; to give public men another and amusing point of view of their most serious acts and pronouncements. It is the aim and intention of the Gridiron Club to have fun with the men of affairs who think that they exude statesmanship and business acumen whenever they speak or appear in public. No man is too weighty in the state or in business to escape the shafts of Gridiron wit. And what may seem remarkable, the victims come again and again to enjoy the Gridiron dinners. That is because there is no venom in the wit, no vitriol in the satire, no intentional hurt in anything said or done.

The latest annual dinner is a fair illustration of what a Gridiron dinner means. Its guests comprised the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, the Vice-President, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Senators, Representatives, ambassadors and ministers from foreign countries, army and navy officers, a bishop of the Episcopal Church, William J. Bryan, Judge George Gray, Judson Harmon, and other men prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for President, editors and writers of periodicals and prominent papers, business men of substance and world-wide reputation, professional men—altogether a galaxy of prominent people that could not be assembled at any other place in the world. And what is more, the Gridiron Club is the only organization that could bring together any such assemblage. The club not only brings such a distinguished body of men to its tables, but

it entertains them for four hours. The entertainment begins before the guests are seated and continues between courses until the midnight hour.

At the recent dinner the coming presidential campaign furnished a thread upon which was strung a considerable portion of the entertainment. This began with the menu souvenir, which was a campaign song-book. All the men who may be called prominent among the possible candidates were cartooned in the book, and a song on the opposite page set to a familiar air told of some peculiar feature of the candidacy of the man or "touched him up" in humorous lines. Later on there was a civil-service examination of candidates. Republicans and Democrats were called and represented by "managers," the latter members of the club. The examiner asked many questions and each manager answered, according to the foible or characteristic of the man he represented. This feature proved vastly entertaining. As a shot was sent into a man everybody wanted to see how he took it, and they laughed with him.

The recent act of the President ordering a surgeon of the navy to the command of a ship furnished a vehicle for a lot of fun. A travesty on "Pinafore" was presented, in which the captain was a "big, big D—for doctor," and Sir Joseph learned his "drugs so carefuller, that now he is a ruler in the great navee"; then there was the bumboat woman, "Little Cuttemup," peddling saws, pills, and bandages, all of which presented the ridiculous side of a



BRYAN ON THE GRIDIRON.

ally some very pertinent queries are made to fit a popular air and addressed to the prominent man. At the latest dinner, Secretary Root, Judge Gray, President Roosevelt, and Mr. Bryan were introduced in this way. The Roosevelt song was about Roosevelt's "smile, smile, smile." Mr. Bryan, who was certainly put on the gridiron, was pointedly asked what he would do if he were defeated three times and would he make it "four," giving the Nebraskan a text for ten minutes of exquisite humor.

Gridiron speeches are not serious by design. It is not the intention of the club to have serious matters injected into its entertainment, although it always pays a tribute to its members who have passed to the beyond during the year. This feature occupies only a few minutes, when the room is darkened, the pictures of the late members are thrown upon a screen, a few words are spoken and the pictures fade away, the lights blaze forth with a burst of song, and the merriment is resumed. The temptation of orators to make serious speeches is often too great to resist. The man afforded the opportunity to talk sometimes cannot resist the impulse to "drive home great truths." In former years such a man met with severe gibes and pointed interruptions. That was all right for an average Senator or member of the House, but it is not considered appropriate thus to interrupt Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and ambassadors. Fortunately for the club, only a few serious speeches are made, and it is not often that the seriousness is of extended duration. A Gridiron speaker, if he desires to make a hit, will not endeavor to inculcate great truths; he will not mention the power of the press; he will not try to instruct the correspondents in what they should do; he will avoid an expression of his views upon the great questions of the day, but tell a few good stories, and stop before the crowds around the tables are weary. It requires experience, a high order of talent, or careful coaching to produce just the right kind of Gridiron orator.

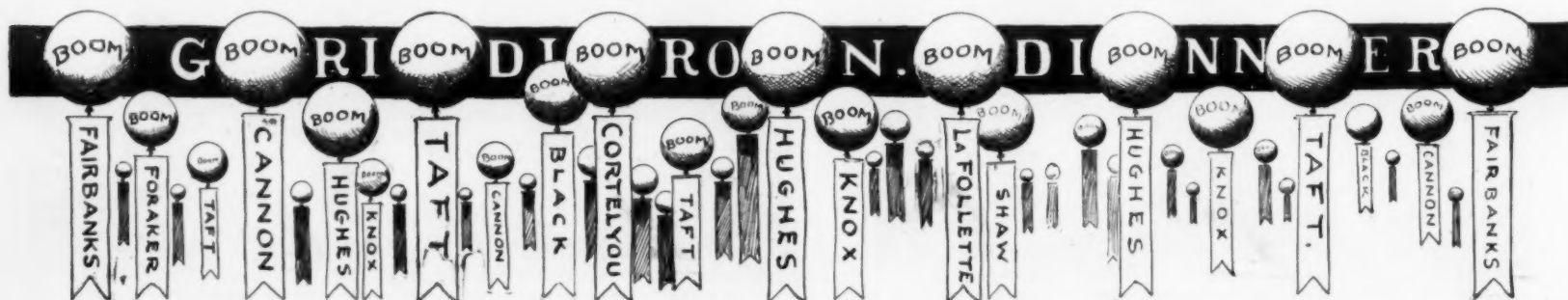
The club which gives these unique dinners was organized twenty-three years ago and is composed of forty newspaper correspondents, representing the leading newspapers of the country. A number of its members have retired from active newspaper work, and some of them are now holding important positions under the Federal government. There are, in addition, a limited list of men who are especially equipped to help the newspaper men in their entertainments. But the dinners depend on the work of the members, who know and write about public men and events. These are the men who have made the Gridiron Club unique. At the same time, the Club has stood for the best there is in Washington journalism and has raised the standard of the profession in the national capital.



"LITTLE CUTTEMUP."

picture and caused the assembly to shout with laughter. Above it all could be heard the hearty ha! ha! of the President. Following this were sailors who discussed the sailing of the fleet to the Pacific and the effect of doctors in command. It was the Gridiron way of having fun with the President. But that was not all. The new president of the club was inaugurated with a cabinet, all of whom were "doctors," and each had a few words to say as to his mission. "Dr. Long" insisted that he should be allowed to grow a wolf, which would be able to bite into a stag's heart through its chest.

There are good songs at the Gridiron Club. What makes them especially taking is that they are adapted to the occasion. Usually they are directed at a guest who is called upon to speak, and gener-



Doom of Extinction Averted from the American Bison.

By Sumner W. Matteson.

THE BUFFALO, or bison, has most fittingly been called "our national animal." To the plains Indians it provided food, raiment, shelter, boats, utensils, ornaments, sport, and even religion—in fact all that was necessary or even desired by a primitive people—and it made possible the long journeys of our adventurous frontiersmen into parts unknown. With the advance of civilization and the reclaiming of arid wastes, the death knell of the buffalo was rung; it had fulfilled its mission on earth, and its pastures were needed for greater production to satisfy the wants of our rapidly increasing population. It would have been impossible for the buffaloes to continue in their former numbers; yet, during the early seventies, with countless herds swarming on the plains from the far north down to below the Rio Grande, no one doubted that there would always be buffaloes with us, and sentiment was totally disregarded as the ruthless slaughter went on. It was not long before the herds failed to appear in their old haunts, but in each case they were supposed to have gone elsewhere. It took several years for the people of the country to realize that the bison had suddenly disappeared not only from here and there, but from everywhere, as if by magic, and had left only their deep-worn trails to wallows and water-holes, with their bleaching skulls as a fitting trademark of the great plains.

A few scattered specimens had been shipped to one place or another as curiosities, and a few calves had been brought from a hunt over the main range of the Rockies to the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana. A small herd had also been started near Winnipeg by Sir Donald Smith, whose first animal was caught on the plains in the early seventies, and at the age of 37 may still be seen in excellent physical condition in the Rocky Mountain Park of Canada, at Banff. It was generally supposed that a herd of two hundred or more had taken refuge in the Yellowstone National Park, but outside of two bull calves secured in 1903 and a heifer in 1904, it is doubtful if anything will ever be seen of the remnants of that herd. To the far north, about the Great Slave Lake and in the Peace River country, we now and then hear of herds aggregating about 450 head, but reported to be decreasing on account of depredations by poachers and wolves.

For a time it looked as though the species would soon be lost to the world and our own country disgraced by the utter annihilation of its most providential wild animal. For the past twenty years, however, the greatest care has been taken of the survivors in the United States, resulting in a substantial increase in numbers; and now, with the Canadian government in possession of the two finest herds in the world, the future of the bison is assured, at least for park purposes. The Banff herd was started in 1898 with two cows and a bull brought to Canada from Texas by W. Blackstock, of Toronto, and the following June, Lord Strathcona presented the Rocky Mountain Park of Canada with five cows and eight bulls from Silver Heights, near Winnipeg. From these five cows and two heifers in 1899 a herd of eighty-three has been raised, including eighteen calves for 1907.

However, the herd started on the Flathead Reservation in the early seventies by a half-bred Frenchman named Allard, and later acquired by Mr. Pablo, is responsible for more than half the buffaloes in existence to-day, and it would only be just recognition if some day a suitable monument should be erected to the memory of Allard and Pablo for the service they rendered their country and the world at large. With the freedom of a vast natural range and the acquisition of the Buffalo Jones herd after the World's Fair in 1893, the Allard-Pablo herd had increased to 360 by 1898, when half of it was offered for sale by the Allard heirs. The Conrad herd at Kalispel, the Burgess herd at Luana, Ia., the new Yellowstone Park herd, and others besides those scattered through the country by the "Charley Allard Wild West Show," came from the Allard half interest, while Pablo continued as before, refusing to part with a single cow from his half interest.

Besides his half of the herd of buffaloes, Pablo had large herds of horses and cattle, being worth

over half a million dollars, and accounted the richest Indian in America. He has the blood of three Indian tribes and of Mexico in his veins, his Mexican father having been killed by the Indians near Fort Benton when he himself was too young to remember. Pablo can neither read nor write, and has been so often imposed upon by white men that he regards all strangers with suspicion, and yet is a very obliging and rather generous old man. Of late years the old man has been very much exercised over the allotment of lands in settling up the Flathead Indian Reservation, and he has feared for the future of his buffaloes. Therefore in February, 1907, when Mr. Howard Douglas, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Park of Canada, offered him \$200 a head on the range, Pablo decided to sell all but ten cows and two bulls.

The round-up was planned for May, and after three weeks of exciting experiences, 200 were secured in the corrals at Ravalli and shipped 800 miles to their new reservation of 100,000 acres between Calgary and Edmonton. It was past the middle of

they will be less vigorous and when more riders can be secured. That will undoubtedly be the last "final buffalo chase," and one well worth crossing the continent to participate in, or at least to witness with binoculars from "Round Top," which commands a view of the whole valley. But the mere spectators are likely to be few.

With President Roosevelt at the head of our American Bison Society, whose object is the preservation of our "national animal," would it not be possible and advisable for our government to follow Canada's lead and aid in this good work? Canada already has over 500 head in captivity, besides the only wild herd in existence, and as the Pablo herd produced 117 calves in 1907, it is easy to calculate that the Canadians will soon have all they need if the present number is not considered sufficient. The difficulties of securing the rest of the herd would also be taken into consideration, and it is more than likely that Canada would willingly turn over to our government the remainder of the Pablo herd at the contract price of \$200 a head, with no charge for calves born after February, 1907.

It has been Pablo's wish for years to have a certain mountain near the St. Ignatius Mission set aside by the government as a buffalo range. This tract would satisfy all the needs of the buffalo and yet is not suited for agricultural purposes. As Mr. Harold Baynes has written, "To stand between these noble animals and extinction is a duty which we owe not only to coming generations, but to the buffalo himself." The government is taking care of its captive herd of about seventy in the Yellowstone Park, and has recently expended \$15,000 in fencing a tract in the Wichita Forest and Game Preserve in Oklahoma, where fifteen from the Bronx Park, New York, are being cared for. The purchase of the rest of the Pablo herd at something less than \$50,000, and the establishment of them in the very district where the animals have done so well during the past thirty-five years, would at once insure us a parent herd from which the very best buffalo blood could be drawn as needed.



KING OF THE ROCKEFELLER HERD—SAID TO BE THE FINEST PHOTOGRAPH OF A BUFFALO EVER MADE.—Copyright, 1904, by Sumner W. Matteson.

June when they reached their new home, two only having been lost en route. The number secured was rather disappointing, but from the experience gained on this round-up it was hoped that the remaining 400 could more easily be secured about the middle of August, before the regular round-up of horses and cattle in September. August proved too hot for running the animals with safety, and by September 10th the best horses and riders were busy elsewhere, so that seven only could be secured. Through good fortune they corralled sixty-six on their first drive, though subsequent efforts failed to add a single animal. Pablo then decided that fifty riders would be necessary and spent four days in a vain effort to secure more than twenty-three. With these several fruitless attempts were made, until, in sheer desperation, Pablo and Mr. Douglas besought Charley Allard to undertake the task of securing at least 125 more to make up the second shipment. Allard's father had captured the first calves and started the herd, while Charley had always lived in the saddle among the buffaloes and thoroughly understood their ways and their range. He had boasted that he could round-up and corral any buffalo that ever shed hair, and it was he who proved the hero of this round-up. Two thousand dollars was agreed upon as compensation, with no pay if the full 125 were not delivered, calves with cows not being counted, as they were not alive when the herd was purchased. With sixty horses for remounts and only the most skillful riders, Allard carefully planned his campaign and was able to secure 100 out of about 340 sighted. After several days' rest two other attempts were made, but failed. Undaunted by this he planned a third attempt, and thirty were secured to fill out the October shipment of 211, which more than made good Allard's guarantee.

The actual cost of rounding up and delivering the 409 head has been \$40 each, making the actual cost to the Canadian government \$240 delivered. There still remain about 240 head, which it is hoped can be more easily secured next May or June, when

Alaska's Demand for Labor.

THERE is no hint of a financial depression in the gold-bearing district of Tanana, Alaska. The president of the Mine Owners' and Operators' Association has been for some time engaging workmen in Seattle to accompany him on his return. There are about 2,000 men in the Tanana now, and 5,000 will be needed when the spring work begins, about April 1st. The wages offered are \$5 for a ten-hour day, with board. The gold deposits of this tributary of the Yukon are placers, and skilled miners are not needed to work them. The output of the district was \$9,000,000 in 1907, but the operators say that with an adequate supply of labor the yield for 1908 would probably amount to \$16,000,000.

An Indian Village on Cape Cod.

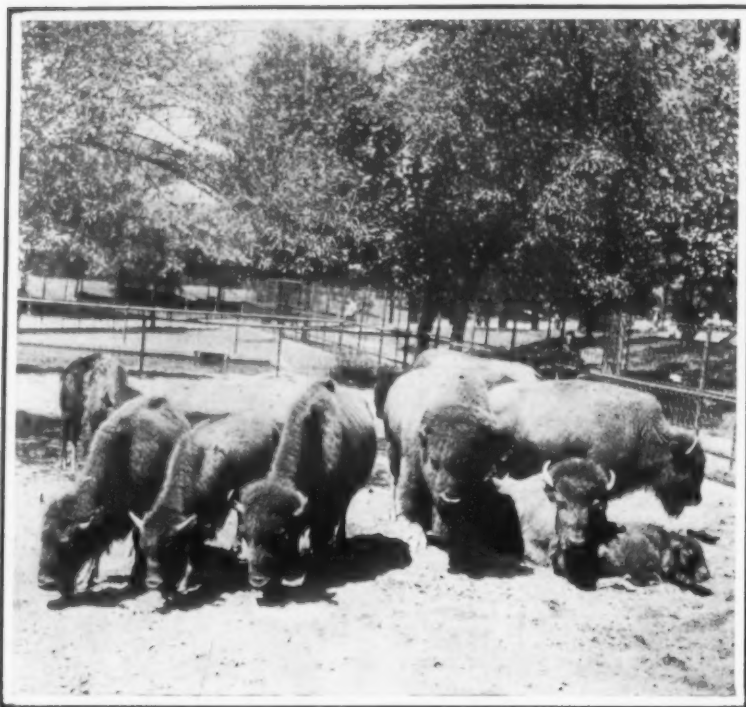
MOST people outside of Massachusetts will be surprised to learn that there is an Indian community at Mashpee, on Cape Cod, the members of which are descended from the once powerful Natick tribe. There is a considerable admixture of negro blood, but two-thirds of the tribe show marked Indian characteristics. None of them speaks the tongue of his forefathers, and only a few of the oldest have any knowledge of it. From these Mr. Frank E. Speck, a Boston anthropologist, has collected a vocabulary of twenty-nine distinctly Natick words. The list includes "wigiwam" (house), "papus" (baby), "hanca" (come in), "sukitac" (succotash), "somp" (dried, pounded corn), "teipai" (ghost), and "wikwasin" (night fishing by torchlight). The Mashpee family names sound thoroughly Indian—such as Webquish, Attaquin, Quepish, and Poguet.

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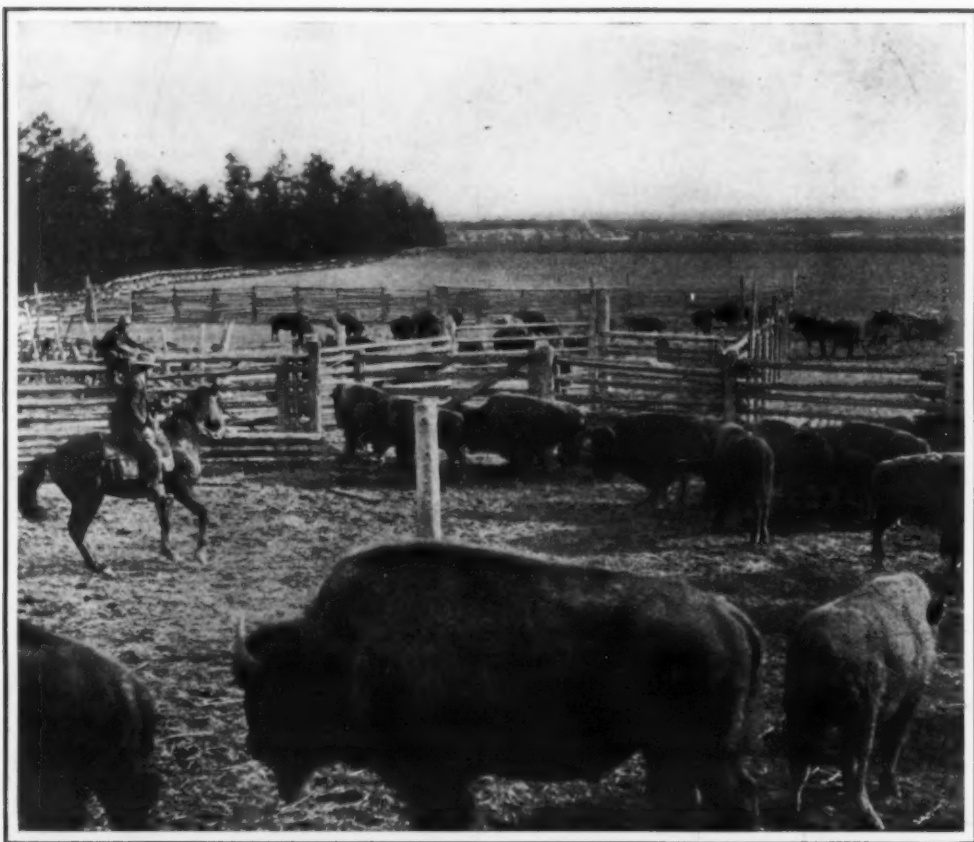
The American Buffalo Preserved from Extinction



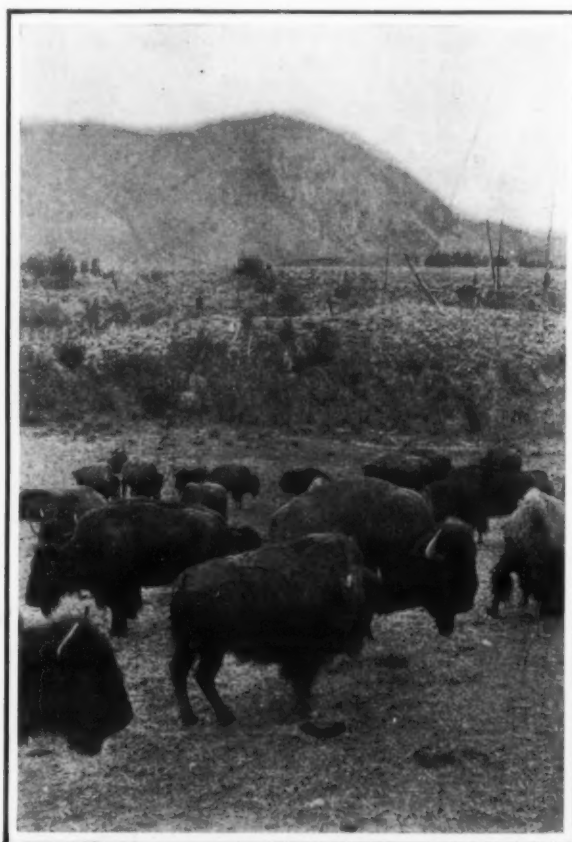
THE LINCOLN PARK HERD IN CHICAGO.



THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HERD AT BANFF, ALBERTA.



REGISTERING THE CONRAD HERD AT KALISPEL, MONT., TO KEEP THE RECORD OF PURE BLOOD.



THE CAPTIVE HERD ON THE GOVERNMENT RESERVATION IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.



THE WHITNEY HERD AT BRONX PARK, NEW YORK.



THE BURGESS HERD ON THEIR FARM AT LUANA, IA.

Photographs by Sumner W. Matteson. (See page 203.)

Odd Street Figures in Callao, Peru, Where the Pacific Fleet Made a Call



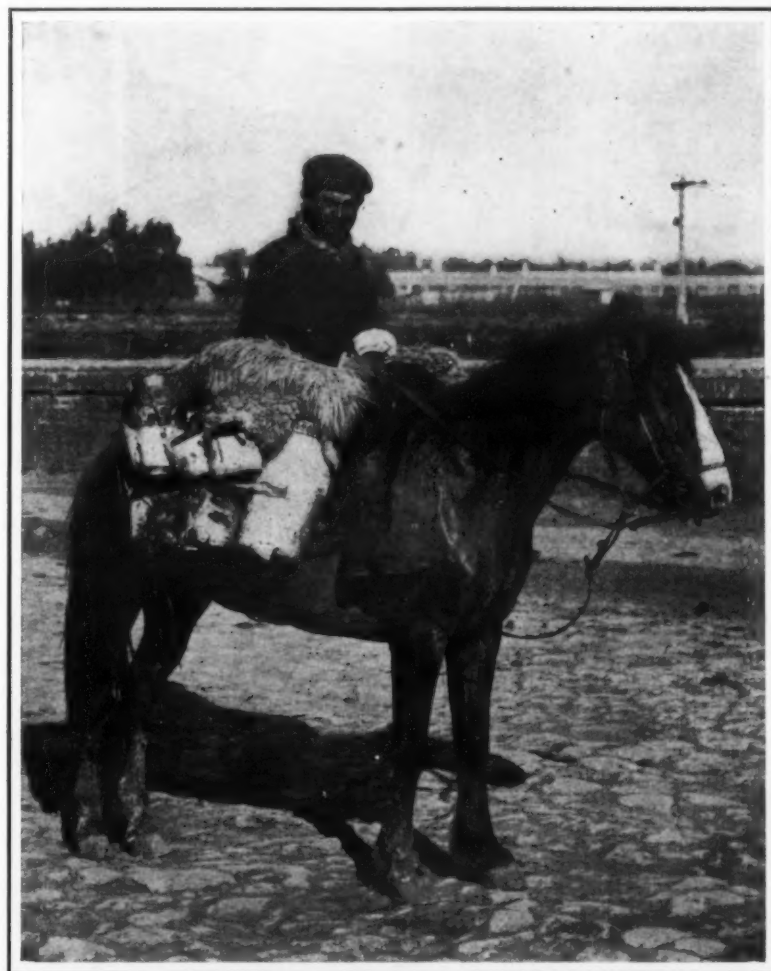
FRUIT VENDER SELLING "STAR-APPLES."



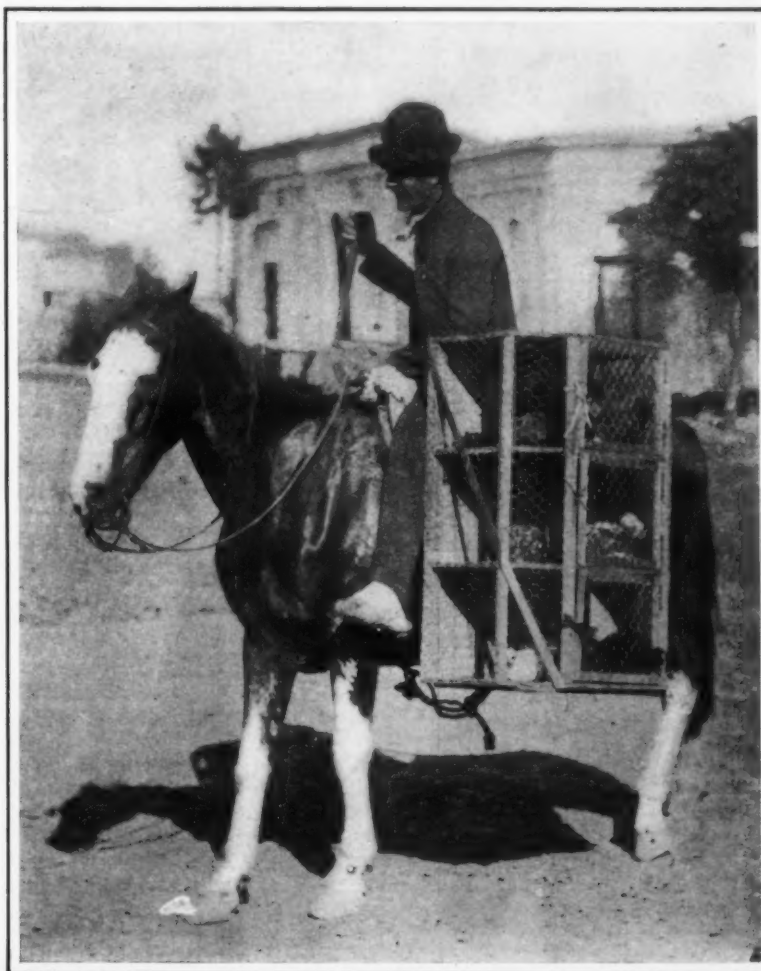
SCISSORS GRINDER AT WORK WITH HIS SQUEAKY WHEEL.



THE FISH SELLER MAKING HIS ROUNDS.



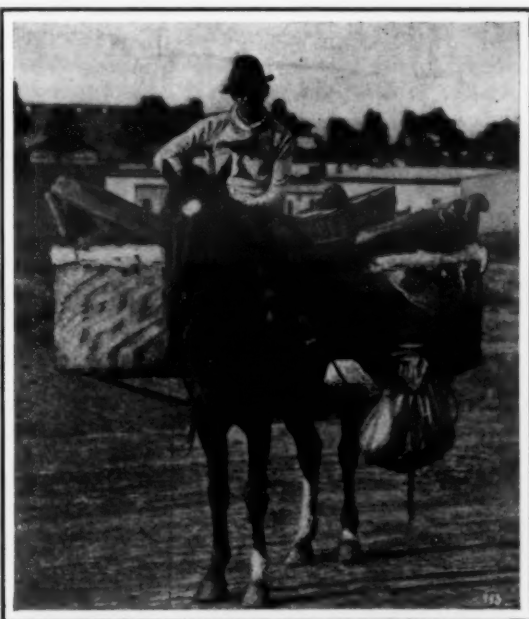
MILK PEDDLER DELIVERING MILK TO HIS CUSTOMERS.



POULTRY DEALER AND HIS STOCK IN TRADE.



STREET MUSICIAN PLAYING THE GUITAR.



THE BAKER AND HIS OVERLADEN NAG.



A "TURCO" WHO SELLS KNICK-KNACKS.

Photographs by L. R. Freeman.

Hawaii's Desirable Citizens, the Industrious Chinese

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

THE Chinese were early settlers in the Hawaiian Islands, and as far back as 1852 more than fifty of that nationality had become citizens. The majority of these had abjured their allegiance to their native country because of marriage with the natives, as the law at that time prohibited such alliances, unless the foreigner took the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian government. During the years 1849 and 1850, when the California gold excitement had attracted people from all parts of the world, only a few Chinamen stopped off at Honolulu as a permanent residence, but in 1865 they were especially invited and assisted to come to the islands. During September of that year about two hundred arrived from the province of Quang-tung, with the intent of engaging in agricultural pursuits. The inducement held out to them was the munificent wages of four dollars a month and food, clothing, medical attention, and a comfortable place to lodge. The arrangement provided that no work was to be done on Sunday, or on the three principal Chinese holidays, and at the expiration of five years the contract could be renewed or not, just as it suited the Chinamen. Few availed themselves of the privilege of continuing the original terms of their immigration, as the Chinaman, under favorable conditions, is ambitious and independent.

As rice is the staple food of the mother country, the Chinamen were well qualified to take up its cultivation, and naturally turned to that industry as a means of livelihood. Soon, with their primitive tools, imported from China, and the water buffalo, an Oriental animal, as the beast of burden, they began the culture of rice on the island of Oahu. The prospects of a large market for their products are not favorable even at present. While the Japanese consume large quantities of rice, they eat only the imported article, and the consumption of it in the islands is limited to a large extent to the people from the far East. Besides, exportation to the United States is a problematic business proposition on account of freight charges, and because rice is raised under more advantageous circumstances in Texas and Louisiana. In addition to these drawbacks, land is high, and it is not unusual for a Chinaman to pay an annual rent of from thirty to forty dollars per acre for marsh land.

Wherever there is a rice field of any size, several water buffaloes are to be found. Their owners take excellent care of them and are usually proud of their condition. On one plantation I found a stable in which six of these animals were feeding. The buffalo, whose chief delight is wading through mud, seems to have an instinctive dislike for the white race, and often refuses to work under their control, and in one or two instances white men have been obliged to seek safety in flight from the rebellious disposition of these beasts. They seem to understand the Chinese language, and know instantly when Chinamen are holding the reins, and under their guidance are perfectly gentle and obedient to every command. I saw an example of their antipathy for our race when a Chinaman allowed a white boy to make an attempt to drive one of his animals. The buffalo at first refused to move, and then, stamping his foot, he started off in the wrong direction and was wholly unmanageable. A few moments later his master took up the reins, and he became as docile as a pet dog. These animals are healthy and strong, and one working well before the plow is worth two hundred dollars.

Birds are a pest in rice culture, and all sorts of means are adopted to keep them off the fields. A Chinaman's idea of a scarecrow is a pole with a white flag on the top, and hundreds of these are planted in the fields. Another mode of getting rid of these pests is by beating on tin cans to frighten them away, and often men will shoot and eat them out of sheer revenge. The grasshopper is also an enemy to be dealt with, as it attacks the crop while it is yet in flower. Every plantation has a large, concrete floor in the open air, on which to dry the crop. After thrashing the rice from the straw, it is gathered into rows and dried while still in the hull, and here the water buffalo is used again, by being hitched to a wooden shovel and driven about the floor until the rice is piled up ready for bagging.

At least five thousand Chinese are employed in the production of rice in Hawaii. They also control the taro patches from which poi, the principal Hawaiian food, is made. Many Chinese are engaged in raising ducks, while the sole occupation of others is the raising

of chickens. As eggs retail from twenty-five to sixty cents per dozen, and live chickens from ten to twelve dollars per dozen, this business should be profitable; but there is sometimes considerable loss due to the ravages of a peculiar tropical disease, which is fatal to young chickens. The Chinese produce practically all of the vegetables grown on the islands and sell them from door to door.

In a country where the vegetation is so luxuriant one would expect to find all kinds of vegetables growing in profusion, but the fact is, that there are few produced on the islands. A certain bug which was brought from the Orient kills off many while they are in blossom. The best vegetables are brought from San Francisco, and just before a steamer arrives from that port it is not uncommon to read advertisements in the daily papers worded as follows: "The steamer — will bring us to-morrow the 'pick' of the coast in cherries, apricots, cauliflower, asparagus, and green peas." Mangoes and alligator pears grow on the islands, and both of these fruits are delicious. The alligator pears, when served up as salad, find favor

him their value, but he was only half convinced. After a little while he rushed out of the store and returned with two of his countrymen. They examined the notes, and after a long conversation in Chinese, in which they seemed to be explaining the difference, one of them pointed his finger at the tailor and enjoyed a hearty laugh at the latter's expense. With many bows and apologies, the tailor gave me the required change and followed me to the door, begging my pardon again and again.

Many Chinamen intermarry with Hawaiians and make exemplary husbands and kind fathers, and, a few years ago, the Chinaman was considered an excellent match for the native woman. Mixture of races is no bar to Honolulu society, and one is apt to find queer combinations of nationalities at the fashionable social gatherings. The children of Chinese-Hawaiian parentage are often light in color and pretty. They are apt students, and the excellent educational law of the islands, which requires all children to be in school from their sixth to their fifteenth year, is heartily indorsed by the Chinese father. A large majority of these children grow up to become the husbands and wives of the white race, the Afong family of Honolulu being particularly celebrated in this line, one of the daughters having married an American naval officer.

The census of 1900 showed more than twenty-five thousand Chinese in Hawaii, but at present there are scarcely more than seventeen or eighteen thousand. The Chinese are sensitive people, the exclusion act offended their national pride, and many sold out and left the islands. Even to-day the insult is still felt, and every steamer carries back a few to the Orient who do not expect to return. Chinese property, less than two years ago, including real, personal, and leasehold, was assessed at over \$4,000,000. Twice the Chinese residential section in Honolulu has been visited by fire. In 1886 over a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by flames. In 1890, when there was an outbreak of bubonic plague in their section, it was necessary to burn many buildings to stamp out the disease. The flames got

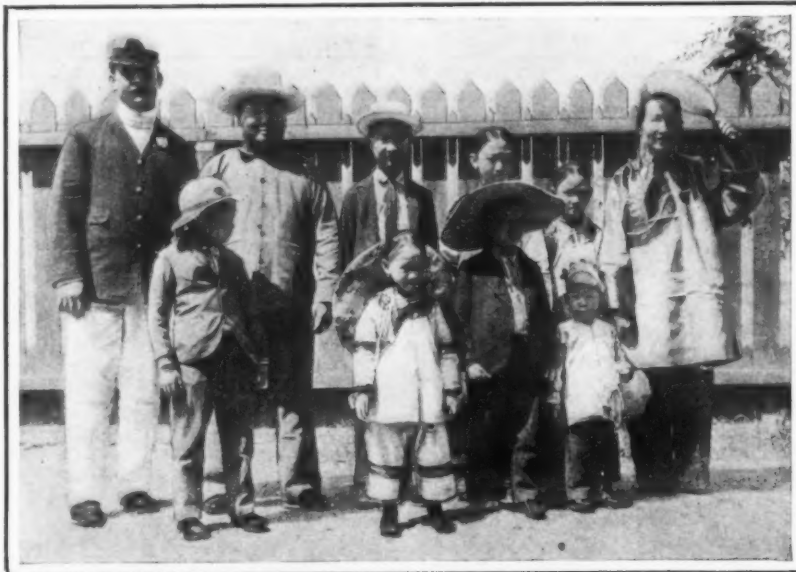
beyond control, and thirty-eight acres were burned. The Chinamen who reside in Hawaii at present are regarded as model citizens. Drunkenness is uncommon among them, and they settle their little differences among themselves. A hospital is maintained, and several Chinese benevolent societies look after their poor. While many are still followers of Confucius, the Chinese have several Christian churches and an interesting Young Men's Christian Association, exclusively for their own race. A theatre, with Chinese players, forms their greatest amusement. The average white resident of Hawaii would welcome an act of Congress which would except the Chinese from the prohibition of settling there, and relieve that race of the restrictions imposed upon the immigrants from other lands.

The Notables of Foreign Lands.

WHOEVER wishes to obtain quick information concerning eminent persons abroad must possess himself of a copy of "Who's Who, 1908." This sterling annual biographical dictionary has just appeared both in London and in New York, and it contains more than 2,000 pages of brief sketches of individuals who figure in the public eye in the countries of the Old World. This is the 60th year of the issue of this "Who's Who," and it is only right to say that it increases in fullness, merit, and value from year to year. It is a book of reference, which can be consulted with entire confidence in the completeness and accuracy of its statements. Not only is it a great convenience in newspaper offices and public libraries, but it should also be of use to every intelligent reader of the papers and find a place on his book-shelves. The volume is neatly bound and well and clearly printed. Published in London by Adam and Charles Black, and also in New York City by the Macmillan Company. Price \$2.50.

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CHINESE FAMILY OF THE BETTER CLASS, AT HONOLULU, JUST RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO CHINA—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS INSPECTOR AT LEFT.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

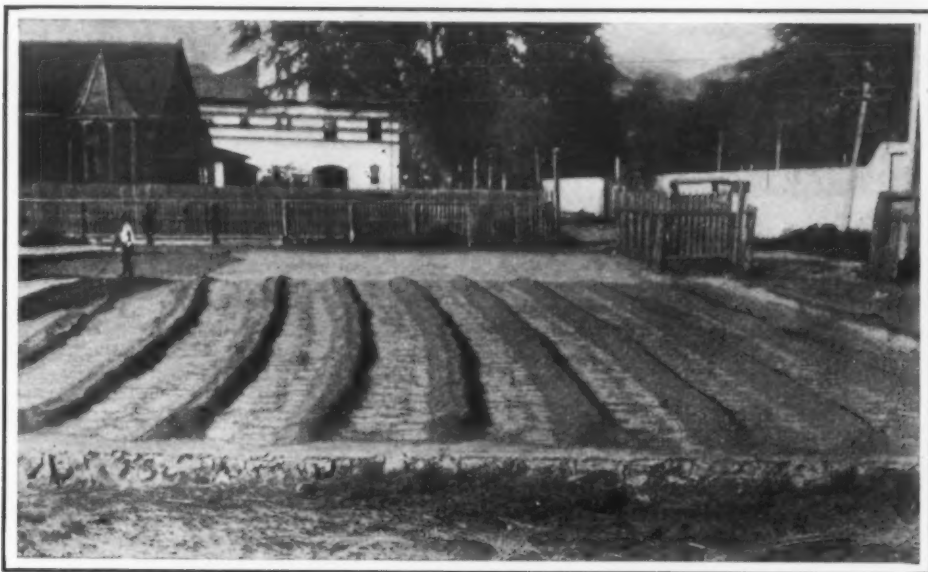
with the tourist. The papaya, a sort of tree melon, is also plentiful and relished as a breakfast fruit, especially by dyspeptics.

A few Chinamen are engaged in the cultivation of coffee, and away up in the "kona" district of the island of Hawaii, where I happened to be driving one day, I found a clever Chinaman who had an extensive plantation. He was examining his coffee, which was drying on a platform about twenty feet square. He had married a native woman and had a large family. The house in which he lived was quite small, as this race are not as particular as the Japanese about their lodgings, but eat more and a better quality of food. During our conversation he bewailed the fact that there was not a heavy tariff on Brazilian coffee, and declared that the Federal government should protect the Hawaiian planter. He acknowledged that, although he paid a high rent for his lands, his crops were usually good and he made a fair living.

The Chinese are, by far, the best workers in the cane fields, are quiet and peaceable in manner and attentive to duty, giving the overseers little or no trouble. Less than two thousand, however, are to be found on the sugar plantations at present, as the Chinese exclusion act settled coolie immigration. A number of the "native born" have become stenographers and are employed by Americans. A professional man of Honolulu told me that his secretary, a Chinese youth whom he paid thirty-five dollars per month, was "simply perfect."

The better class of this race have become merchants, and all through the islands one finds Chinese shops which are conducted upon principles of the strictest honesty. In Honolulu they own many of the finest stores, and some of the best tailors are of that nationality. Gold and silver are the chief currency, and some of these merchants have seen few, if any, greenbacks. Because of their lack of knowledge of our paper money I had an amusing experience one day in a Chinese tailor-shop in Honolulu. I purchased several yards of heavy pongee, and in payment handed the proprietor two ten-dollar notes. On one of them was a picture of the late President McKinley, while in the centre of the other was the figure of a buffalo. The Chinaman turned them over again and again, eyeing them suspiciously, and finally handed them back to me. "Him no good," he said. In vain I tried to explain to

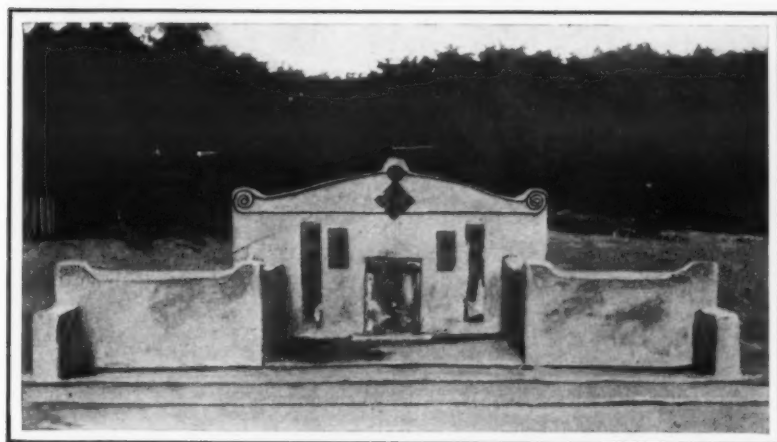
Hard-working Chinese Who Till the Soil in Hawaii



LONG WINDROWS OF RICE DRYING ON A CHINESE FARM.



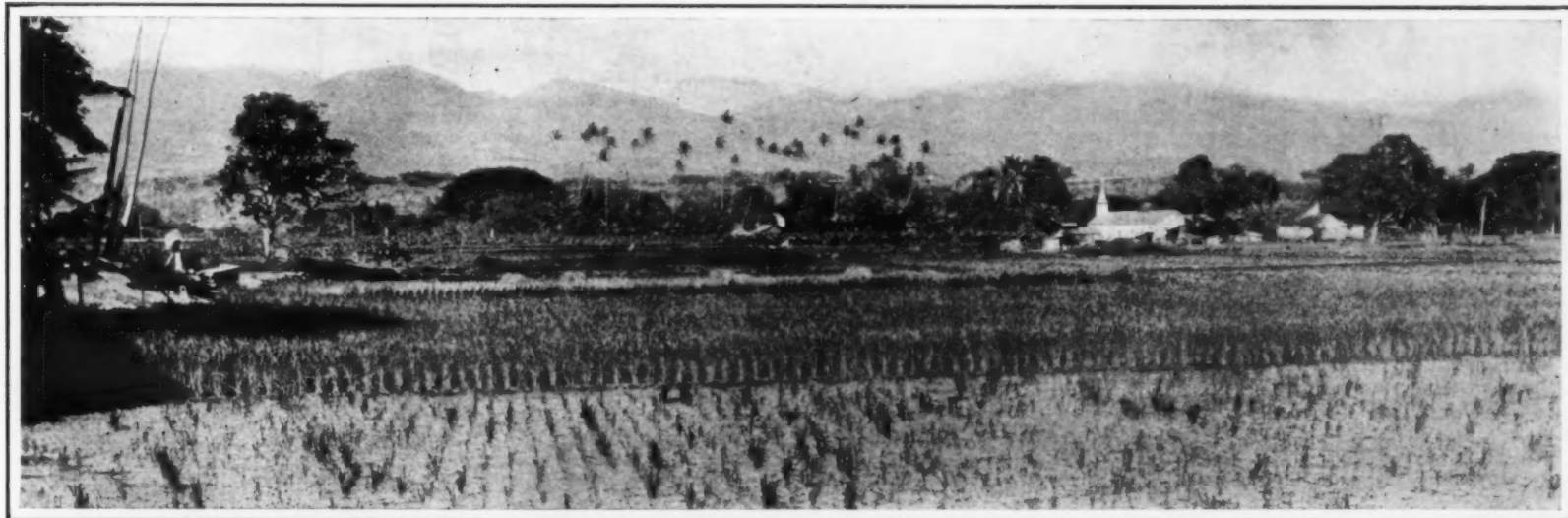
CHINAMAN PLOWING IN A RICE FIELD, NEAR HONOLULU, WITH A WATER BUFFALO.



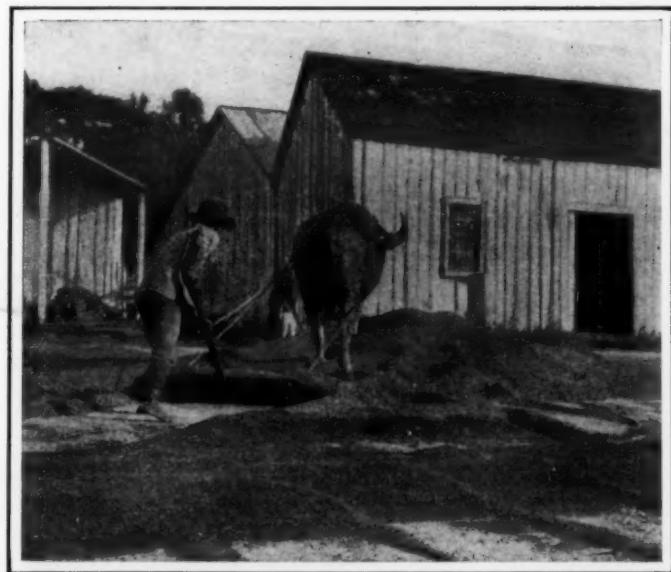
TEMPLE IN THE CEMETERY AT LAHAINA, WHERE SERVICE IS PERFORMED FOR THE CHINESE DEAD.



COFFEE GROWER FROM CHINA AND HIS FAMILY IN THE "KONA" DISTRICT IN HAWAII.



A TYPICAL RICE FIELD NEAR HONOLULU WORKED BY CHINESE.



GROWER OF RICE, WITH HIS BUFFALO, SCOOPING UP THE CEREAL INTO PILES.



RICE AND TARO FIELDS, NEAR HONOLULU, WHERE LITTLE WHITE FLAGS ARE USED TO SCARE AWAY THE BIRDS.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. (See opposite page.)

The Man in the Auto

GOVERNOR FORT, of New Jersey, has expressed himself as being in favor of a tire tax applying to all vehicles. Horse-drawn vehicles with steel tires, under the arrangement which he favors, would pay only a nominal amount, while big motor cars would pay much more. His suggestions will probably be embodied in the automobile law to be proposed to the New Jersey Legislature at an early date. They do not, however, touch the question of the licensing of foreign cars, which is the chief grievance of the automobilists of other States against the State government. The *Motor Age* uses strong language in commenting upon this feature of Jersey legislation, saying that the provisions of the State automobile law may be summed up as follows: "That a non-resident automobilist engaged in interstate travel shall not be allowed to cross a border of the State of New Jersey until he has made a trip to Trenton, paid his tribute to the State, with the emphasis on the tribute, and procured his license to exercise his natural common-law right to use the highways; and that no automobilist may traverse the streets or roads of this sovereign State of New Jersey until he has subjected himself to the humiliation of appointing as his attorney in fact a man whom he does not want to represent him, and whom he perhaps never heard of." Chairman Terry, of the legislative board of the American Automobile Association, says: "The law is an outrageous one and unworthy of any self-respecting commonwealth."

THE PRACTICE of buying a new car each season, says the *Horseless Age*, has done much to obscure the question of the durability of machines. The owner who disposed of his car at the end of the season was not much concerned to know as to the deterioration which it had suffered, his chief idea being to secure the latest thing in automobiles and use it until the next season's patterns were put upon the market. Now, however, the patterns varying comparatively little from year to year, even very wealthy men contemplate the possibility of keeping their cars for several years, and thus the question of durability begins to be seriously considered. With the extension of the market for motor cars to persons of ordinary means, which must come about if the automobile industry is to be established upon a permanent basis, this question of durability will become still more acute.

EXCELLENT advice was given to Philadelphia automobilists by Charles J. Swain, of the Quaker City Motor Club, in his recent address as retiring president. "We all know," he said, "that the present laws, if rigidly enforced, would become a very great hardship to us. At the present time, the public at large, and the officials of our city as well, are becoming daily more accustomed to a liberal limit of speed, and to-day you rarely hear of a man being arrested for breaking the speed law, except it be at some furious rate which should by all means be punished. If motorists will use their influence outside of their



PICTURESQUE SCENE ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED 366-MILE AUTO ENDURANCE RACE FROM JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FLA.—MILES OF OVERHANGING MOSS NEAR ORMOND.—Spencer & Wells.

clubs in helping to restrict over-indulgent drivers I feel sure that we will continue as we have been—blessed with a fair interpretation of the rights of automobilists."

NOT LONG ago there were 1,200 sizes of steel tubes used in automobile construction. The mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers took in hand the task of simplifying automobile construction by lessening this variety. A canvass was made of the engineers of the association, who were asked to set the maximum number of diameters and gauges which they required in automobile construction. Charts were then made of the sizes absolutely necessary, and when the work was completed it was found that the maximum number required under the standardized arrangement was about 300. This work has been of particular benefit in reducing the weight of steel tubing while retaining its strength.

THE French Automobile Club has organized a special squad of bicycle policemen to warn automobilists who are infringing the Paris regulations governing horseless vehicles. These men each carry three small flags, meaning respectively "smoke," "too fast," and "smell." These are displayed whenever the policemen note that the drivers of cars are producing too much smoke or allowing their machines to emit too much of an odor of gasoline, or are exceeding the speed limit. The entire expense of this special force is borne by the club. The squad at present devotes its attention to the roads in the Champs Elysées, but if the service is found to be effective it will be extended to include all the principal Paris thoroughfares.

A DEVICE for the breaking of snow-filled roads is reported from Michigan. When there has been a heavy fall of light snow one automobile agent makes it a practice to hitch two heavy iron kettles of the kind known to farmers as caldrons behind his

machine and drag them through the drifted thoroughfares. As the kettles are drawn along they leave two hard, packed tracks which furnish excellent footways for the teams which use the road afterward. The device is not a novel one in the West, except that it is practiced chiefly with horse-drawn vehicles. This adaptation of it should make the automobile more popular with the farmers.

THE PRACTICE of leaving automobiles standing along the curbs in the streets of the Cleveland shopping district has become so prevalent that it has interfered seriously with traffic, and the police have now taken action to put a stop to it. They will now allow a car to remain in one place only a few minutes, and automobile owners who have been accustomed to leave their cars in front of their places of business during business hours are making strong protests against the new order. So, too, are the women shoppers who drive their own electric cars and wish to leave them outside stores while they are making their purchases.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) automobilists have petitioned the board of aldermen of that city to set aside one day in each week on which automobilists may be permitted to drive in Fort Wooster, West Rock, and East Rock parks. These parks, which include many acres of beautiful scenery and a considerable mileage of fine roads, are now closed to all motor vehicles under penalty of a \$20 fine.

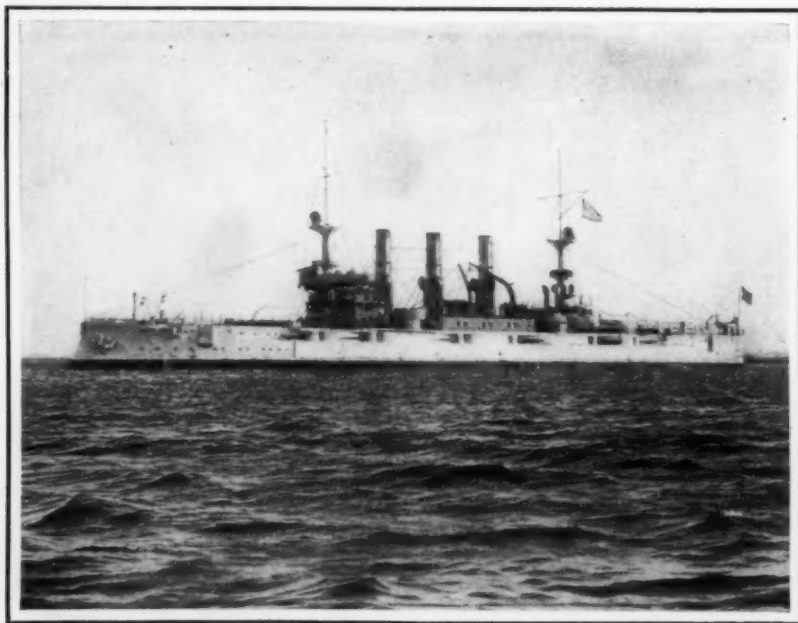
FIGURES given out by the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association show that the exports of automobiles during 1907 amounted to 2,894 cars, having a value of \$5,120,963, as against 1,155 cars with a value of \$1,792,308 in 1906.

SIX contestants in the 20,000-mile automobile race from New York to Paris started from Times Square on the morning of February 12th. Three French cars, one Italian, one German and one American passed through crowds lining Broadway to the outskirts of the city. The terms of the contest allow the participants to take any route they please to San Francisco, whence they may ship their cars to Seattle and thence to Valdez. It is not expected that any car will cross Bering Straits on the ice.

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A SUPERB NEW NAVAL VESSEL—AMERICAN BATTLESHIP "NEW HAMPSHIRE" (16,000 TONS, COST \$3,748,000) IN THE HARBOR OF ROCKLAND, ME., PREPARING FOR HER TRIAL TRIP.—Boston Photo News Co.

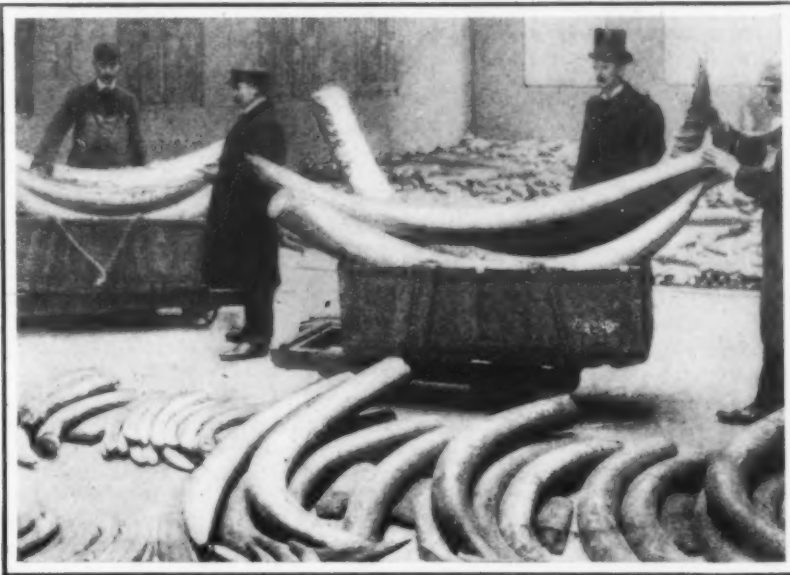


WINTER'S INTENSE SEVERITY IN CANADA—A MOUNTAIN OF SNOW ON DORCHESTER STREET, MONTREAL, WHICH GROWS LARGER WITH EVERY BLIZZARD. Copyright William Notman & Son.

Work of the Pictorialists of the Foreign Press



DESTRUCTION OF THE ANCIENT WALL OF HONORIUS, ROME, TO OPEN A MODERN STREET.—*L'Illustrazione Italiana*.



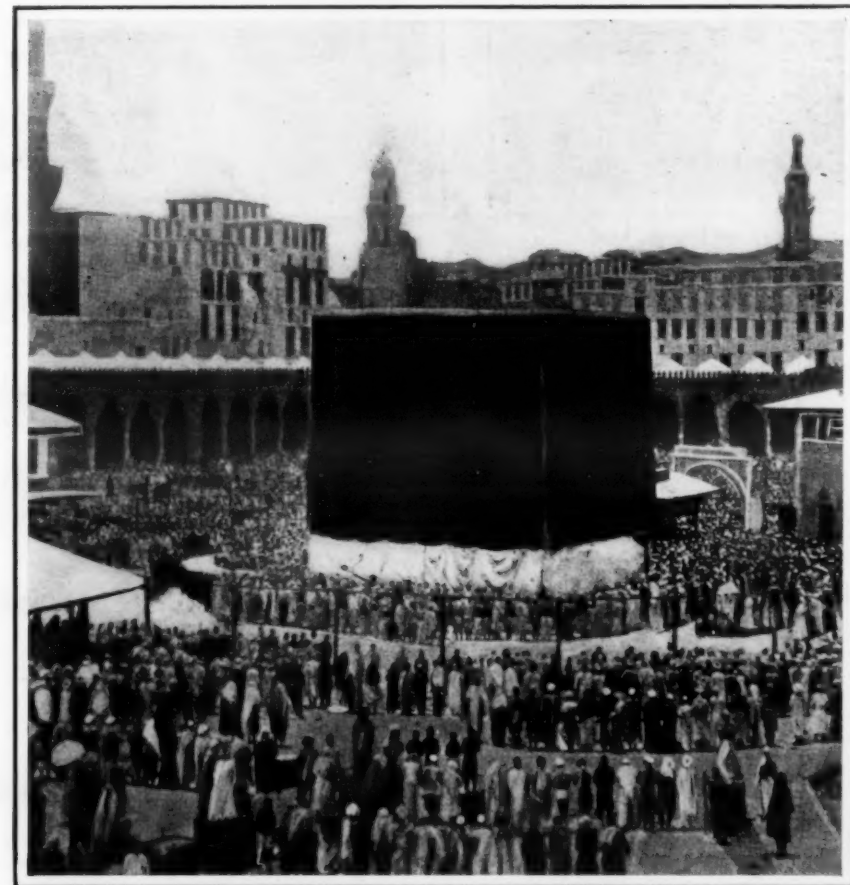
LONDON'S IVORY MARKET, WHERE TUSKS VALUED AT \$750,000 ARE STORED.—*Sphere*.



DISTRESS OF LONDON POOR—FEEDING THE CHILDREN OF THE UNEMPLOYED DOCK-MEN.—*Graphic*.



FANTASTIC SNOW FORMATIONS IN THE SWISS VILLAGE OF ANDERMATT.—*L'Illustrazione Italiana*.



HOLIEST PLACE OF THE MOSLEM WORLD—COURT OF THE KAABAH IN MECCA, THRONED WITH PILGRIMS.—*Illustrated London News*.



KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA PASSING THROUGH THE ROYAL GALLERY TO THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—*Graphic*.

What the Doctors Are Talking About

THE origin of yellow fever is asserted by Dr. Tomas Hernandez, of Havana, to be unclean places, such as swamps. These are infested by mosquitoes, which carry the contagion to man. This theory places the cause of the disease farther back than others have done, but it is not inconsistent with the theory that mosquitoes transmit the germs from one human being to another.

The British Governmental Board of Education has issued general directions for the medical inspection of school children. This inspection aims at the prevention of the physical unfitness which is now alleged to exist to an alarming extent in certain classes of the English people. All children in elementary schools, whether known to be sick or not, must submit to the inspection. When a child enters school such an inspection is made; three years after entrance and again six years after that other inspections will occur. All are to be made on the school premises and during school hours.

Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, O., says that it is an established fact that blood may be transfused from one person to another, that the operation may be done painlessly, and that the blood lost by the healthy person is regained in three or four days. The transfusion is usually from arm to arm. Under proper safeguards he believes that there is no risk in the operation. "In pathological hemorrhage," he says, "it is of marked value; in suitable cases it is almost a specific. In the prevention of shock in acute hemorrhage it is a specific."

A writer in the *Medical Record* recommends a method of gargling which he says is far more effective in applying medication to the nasopharynx, or of cleansing it, than the one usually adopted. It consists in bending the head as far back as possible, the tongue being protruded to its utmost extent. The patient then tries to swallow the fluid taken into the mouth, and in so doing causes it to flood the nasopharynx. When the head is suddenly thrown forward and the mouth closed the liquid runs through

the nostrils from the mouth, and a very thorough cleansing is accomplished.

The London *Lancet* points out the value of sugar as a muscle-making food. It says that no food appears to be able to give the laborer the same power of endurance, and that comparative practical experiments have shown that the hard physical worker, the athlete, or the soldier on the march is much more equal to the physical strain placed upon him when he has had included in his diet a liberal allowance of sugar than when sugar is denied to him. "Sugar," says the *Lancet*, "satiates; it is a concentrated food. Where sugar does harm, therefore, it is invariably due to excess. Taken in small quantities and distributed over the daily food intakes, sugar contributes most usefully in health to the supply of energy required by the body."

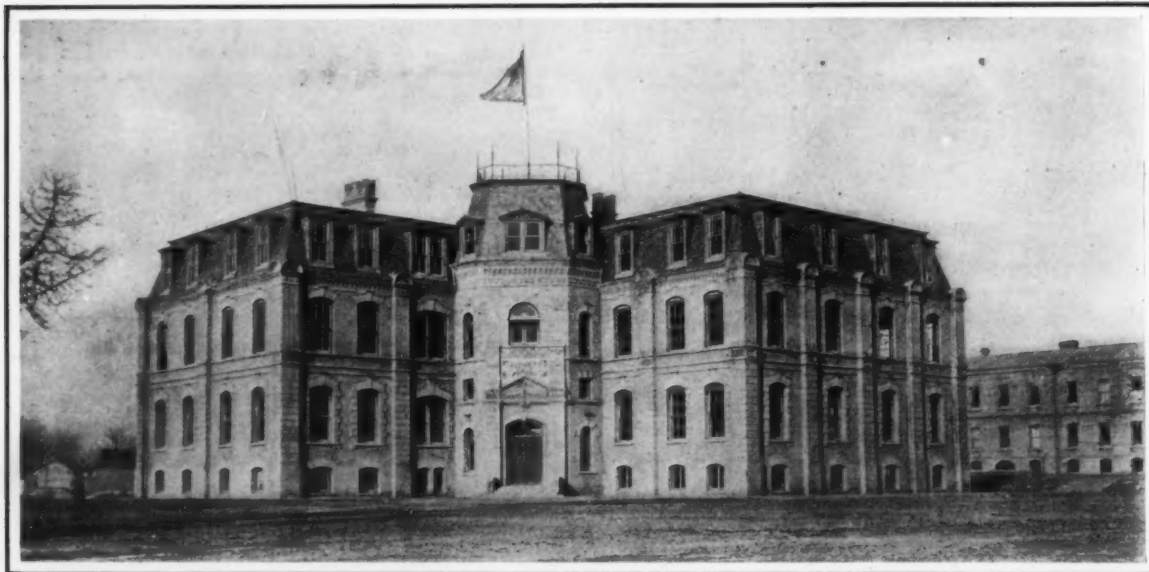
It has frequently been asserted that insanity is on the increase. This, says Dr. Henry R. Stedman, of Boston, is far from being the case. He also attacks the common saying that everybody is to some extent insane as not only untrue, but harmful. It is as absurd to say that everybody is somewhat insane as to say that everybody who is not physically perfect is diseased. A man may have all sorts of delusions, but as long as they do not influence him in his conduct toward others or toward himself he cannot be called insane. Most insane persons are aware of their condition. Paranoiacs, however, are exceptions. Their egotism is so unbounded as to make them deny that there is anything the matter with them.

An unusual number of cases of hydrophobia has been noted by the physicians of the New York City department of health during the present winter. Dr. Darlington, the health commissioner, has been organizing a portion of his department to look after stray dogs and to have those found without licenses put to death. In this work he has had the co-operation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals. Within a year or two, according to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, there have been more cases of hydrophobia than the average for forty years back. There were twenty-eight deaths from this cause last year. Dr. Darlington says, however, that any case of rabies can be cured if the patient is brought to the physicians of the department as soon as he has been bitten. They are using a serum derived from inoculations of rabbits, with vaccine taken from the brains of dogs suffering from hydrophobia. The success with which the new virus has been used makes the commissioner sure that a cure for the disease has finally been found.

It is an old saying among physicians that a man is as old as his arteries. That is to say, the starting point of old age, irrespective of the number of years in a man's life, is the time when his arteries begin to harden. This condition, known as arterio-sclerosis, may be retarded, according to Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, by the use of high-frequency electric currents combined with a proper system of diet and hygiene. In an article on the subject in the *New York Medical Times*, he says: "While subjected to the electric action the system is energized, the circulation of the blood equalized, the blood pressure is reduced, the general nutrition is improved, functional activity stimulated, the proper relationship between waste and repair is better sustained, and at the same time the elimination of poisonous products takes place more rapidly. After repeated applications Nature resumes her own work without electrical stimulus." As a contributing cause to the hardening of arteries he mentions the use of alcoholic beverages; and he advises old men and women to eat little at a time and as often as necessary, with much chewing. Large, rich meals should never be taken, particularly in the evening, because under the influence of the digestion the circulation of the blood becomes more active and the blood pressure increases.

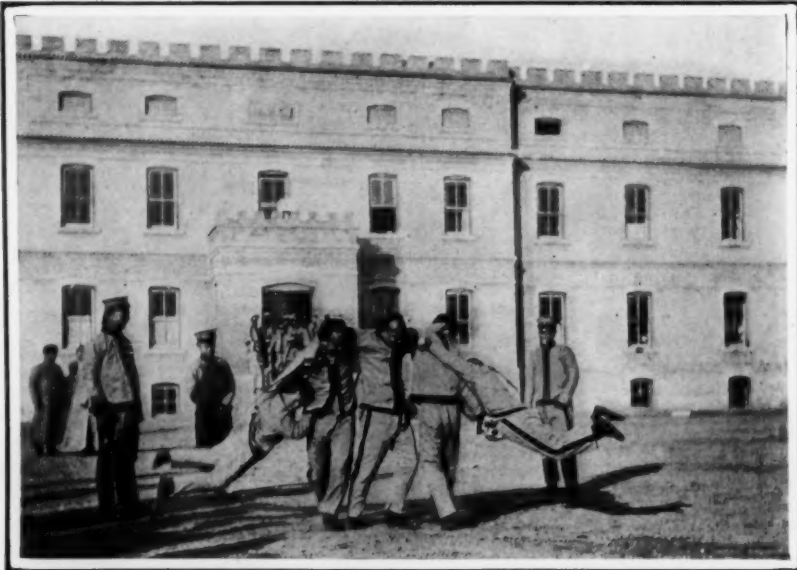
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PILCHER HALL, THE RECITATION BUILDING OF PEKING UNIVERSITY—TAFT HALL, ONE OF THE DORMITORIES, IN THE BACKGROUND.—Lemunyon.



REV. DR. H. H. LOWRY, PRESIDENT OF PEKING UNIVERSITY, IN HIS STUDY.—Elliott.



"THE GRAND WHIRL," A FAVORITE GAME OF THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.—Lemunyon.

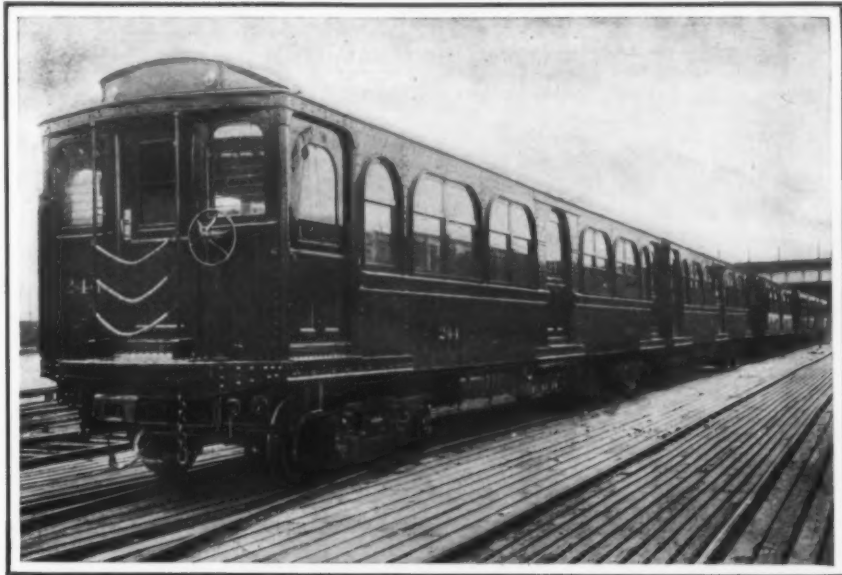


CHINESE STUDENTS PLAYING THE AMERICAN NATIONAL GAME.—Lemunyon.

A GREAT CHINESE UNIVERSITY AND THE ACTIVITIES OF ITS STUDENTS.



IN THE TUNNEL WEST OF GREENWICH AVENUE STATION (NEW YORK SIDE.)



TRAIN OF FIREPROOF STEEL CARS, WITH ENTRANCES AND EXITS AT SIDES AND ENDS.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

IT IS a curious fact that most of the financial writers are so tied up to Wall Street that they find it difficult to get beyond its purview. Their horizon is, therefore, extremely limited. They see conditions as they exist in New York, and prophesy accordingly. They are not good prophets, because the future and the outside world are not taken

into account. For illustration let me refer my readers to the fact that six months ago I predicted a season of unrest in Wall Street dependent upon the outcome of the presidential conventions, and probably of the election itself. Since that prediction the stock market has had its ups and downs, mostly downs. Every time it has manifested a tendency to advance, we have had predictions that the lowest level has been reached, that conditions were improving, and that the outlook was all for better things. Whenever the market has suffered a fresh decline, the prophets of Wall Street have at once changed their tone and predicted that the worst was yet to come. Now they are telling their readers and the public that no permanent improvement in the stock market can be expected until after the presidential conventions have settled the question as to whether we are to have conservative or radical candidates in the field.

The greatest trouble with the stock market is a lack of confidence in the future of our railroads and industrial corporations. As long as these were left unmolested, they had little difficulty in borrowing all the money they required for the extension of their business under the demands of a constantly increasing prosperity. Now, with national and State legislation affecting them adversely, it is difficult for the managers of corporations to finance their most pressing needs.

There is no secret as to the cause of the depression in business. It began when the railroads of the country found it necessary to discontinue the extensive improvements, which had been started on a lavish scale. When they ceased to order new equipments, and began to discharge employes and reduce wages, every industry was adversely affected; copper declined and copper mines were closed or run on short time; locomotive and car manufacturers began to discharge their help; merchants lost their business, and a general feeling of uncertainty speedily put an end to every hope of continued prosperity.

What the country needs is rest, repose, confidence, and upbuilding. This it cannot have if radical candidates for the presidency shall be named at the approaching national conventions of the two great parties. I have said, and I repeat, that if, at these conventions, radical candidates are set aside and men of conservative dispositions nominated, nothing can prevent an upward movement in the stock market during the summer. It looks now as if conservative candidates would be set aside and radicals named. In that event, we must expect the depression to

continue, until the policy of the new administration is ascertained, and if that should be unfavorable to the general welfare, an extension of the period of hard times will naturally follow.

Another factor of great importance too generally ignored is found in the proposed currency legislation at Washington. Senator Aldrich, in supporting his bill, expressed his fear, which is that of some of our ablest financiers, that unless this Congress shall provide an emergency circulation, we may be compelled next fall to face another panic. Is it surprising, under such circumstances, with such great uncertainty attending the action of the national conventions and of the Congress, that investors are hesitating to enter the stock market, even when bargain-counter prices are offered?

"K." Marion, Ind.: I do not recommend it.
 "P." Buffalo: The Manual of Statistics.
 "B." Buffalo, N. Y.: From all that I can learn I see nothing in it to be recommended.
 "B." Washington: That is the only issue on the market. It looks like a safe purchase on recessions.
 "B. B." Boston: As I am now advised, the exchange might not be the best thing, though later on the situation may be different.
 "P." Ashland, Pa.: I regard the Clover Leaf at present prices as a safer speculation than Kansas City So. pref.
 "X." Big Rapids, Mich.: Reading, and B. and O. are, perhaps, the safest, but So. Pacific and Amalgamated, speculatively, are the most attractive.
 "X. Y. Z." Englewood, N. J.: 1. I do not like the proposition, and I have little confidence in the proposer. 2. It is not well to buy the shares of a company while it is in the hands of a receiver.
 "K." Pawtucket, R. I.: The letter by its very tone indicates its alarmist character. I am endeavoring to investigate, but would certainly hesitate to sacrifice my stock merely because of a prejudiced attack.

"S." Davenport, Ia.: It is always safer to own your stocks and hold them for the advance which is bound to come. I believe that Ontario and Western and Pacific Mail will both pull out if one has patience.
 "S." Scranton: I would not be in a hurry to execute the agreement. It would be much better if the holders of the debentures would get together on their own account, engage counsel, and fight for recognition.

"K." Chicago: 1. Chicago and No. West. common at prevailing prices looks cheap, and the 25 point margin ought to be sufficient. At the same time, it is always well to remember that perfect safety lies in buying outright. 2. Union Pacific is hardly as well established as a dividend payer as No. West.
 "B." Ayer, Mass.: If anybody knows how "to make \$50,000 by an investment of \$50," he would not need to run around the streets to advertise that fact, but would make it himself. On the face of the circular you send, it is a lottery scheme, and I do not believe in gambling.

"Pomona." Jersey City: 1. Yes, but the first refunding as stand pretty well. 2. I do not think so. 3. The question is important, and I would submit it to the bond dept. of Spencer Trask & Co. for a detailed answer. 4. Gt. Northern pref. and So. Pacific pref. 5. Thank you for your compliment, but "the shoemaker should stick to his last."

"O." Alexandria, Va.: 1. Chicago Subway is attractive only because the price looks low compared with the high figures at which it sold while the pool was manipulating it and unloading on the dear public. 2. Rock Island is enormously overcapitalized, and if present conditions continue will have to undergo a considerable squeezing out of its water.

"Veritas." Conn.: 1. The dividends on Pullman do not represent all that the stockholders get. The special dividends made every few years must also be considered, and they have been very generous. 2. I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated. Inside interests appear to have been picking it up on the recent decline, and some of them were purchasers of the stock as high as 90.

"W." Wilmington, O.: 1. I do not advise it at present, because of the general disfavor with which the Gould properties seem to be held by the speculative element. 2. All the railway equipment concerns are suffering severely from the depression in business, and unless conditions change, will suffer still more. 3. C. and O. looks reasonable, but I would not be in a hurry to buy it.

"Connecticut": 1. While there are always possibilities of a receivership of a railroad whose earnings have shown such a persistent reduction as those

of the So. Railway, yet it would be wiser, in my judgment, to hold the stock and await the outcome. The most successful men in the Street are those who never sell anything at a loss. Some of them have had to be patient for years before they got out with a profit. 2. C. and O. is selling at an attractive price, but it would be well to note how its earnings are affected by the decline in the iron and coal trades, which give it so much of its traffic.

"S." St. Louis: 1. Much depends upon weather conditions and the ability of the company to meet its financial necessities this winter. If these are met the stock looks cheap from the speculative standpoint. A number of insiders have been buying it recently. 2. I cannot analyze the statement because it was incomplete and unsatisfactory. 3. It all depends on the amount of dividends to be paid. Two years ago, the earnings were sufficient to pay more than 6 per cent. 4. No. 5. Yes, decidedly. 6. You must make up your own mind. I can only say that a number who are familiar with the property are doing as you suggest. 7. Standard Oil.

Continued on page 212.

FINANCIAL

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 211.

"L." Batavia, N. Y.: A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad St., New York, bankers and members of New York Stock Exchange, issue a very interesting daily market letter which they will send you upon request. The firm has wires to all the principal cities and has a branch office within your reach.

"C." Kansas City: Disconnected lines, like the St. Western, are suffering most severely from the hardships of railroad legislation, and unless these are relieved, more of them must go into the hands of receivers. As a rule, it is not well to buy even the cheapest stocks while receivers are in control, as assessments are sometimes oppressive. Nor is it wise to sell when everything seems to be at the lowest ebb. Politics and demagogism have as much to do with the decline in the stock market as anything else. Crops have been good and industries prosperous, but our great financiers are fearful of the socialistic tendencies of the times, and are keeping out of things as much as possible.

"R." Newcastle, Pa., and "L." Topeka, Kan.: The decline in Missouri Pacific, Western Union, and other Gould securities has been the natural result of the lack of support which all the Gould stocks have had since the panic began. The manner in which these stocks have been permitted to drift has caused apprehension, and various rumors have been in circulation. While Missouri Pacific has scarcely been earning its dividend, there is nothing to indicate that a receivership is impending. At the same time its reports have not been as complete as they might have been, and may not reveal the entire truth regarding the situation. It is not wise, as a rule, to sell stocks when they have declined to an abnormally low figure. Some of the recent decline has undoubtedly been due to short selling, and when the shorts are driven to cover, the advance is rapid. I would not sacrifice my Missouri Pacific at present prices.

"A Woman." Indiana, Pa.: 1. The time to buy stocks is when every one else thinks it is the time to sell. This seems to me to be such a time, though I do not say that the market may not go lower. The best security may be found, of course, in gilt-edged bonds or short-term notes of an investment character. The former will hardly yield more than 4 per cent., the latter will do better, but investors dislike short-term investments. The preferred shares of well-established railroads offer an excellent investment, with chances of a speculative rise, when conditions improve. St. Paul, pref., for instance, nets about 5 per cent. at prevailing prices, and B. and O. pref. about 4 1/2 per cent.; Gt. Northern, pref. 6 per cent.; U. P. pref. 4 1/2 per cent.; So. Pacific pref. nearly 6 1/2 per cent. and Atchafalpa pref. 5 1/2 per cent. 2. Spencer Trask & Co., William Street, New York, are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing; so are Alfred Mestre & Co., 52 Broadway, J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, and A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street. 3. A list of short-term notes has been compiled by Swartwout & Appenzeller, 44 Pine Street, New York. It will be sent you on application, without charge.

NEW YORK, February 20th, 1908. JASPER.

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IF THE members of the Washington State Mining Association follow up their recent denunciation of "wildcat" mining methods by drafting and pushing a bill for their abolition, they will confer a benefit upon the great industry which they represent, not only in their own State, but throughout the country. Every swindling mining company which is allowed to do business creates among those who lose their money through its operations a prejudice against all mining enterprises, whether legitimate or not. A campaign against misrepresentation of mining properties and the capitalization of worthless prospects would be in the interest of the owners of real mines, as well as of the general investing public.

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sentation of mining properties and the capitalization of worthless prospects would be in the interest of the owners of real mines, as well as of the general investing public.

"S." Blissfield, Mich.: I do not recommend it.
"B." Melrose, Mass.: I do not advise it. It is far from an investment.

"Allen," Lawrence, Mass.: As far as I can ascertain, it is merely a prospect.

"A. T. D." Kalamazoo, Mich.: I am not able to get a satisfactory rating, and agree with your conclusions.

"J. Dee," Maryland: I have never seen the property, and only know what has been printed by its promoters. I cannot confirm their statements.

"H." St. Louis: 1. Never of much value. 2. It is far from gilt-edged. 3. It is highly speculative, like most of the Goldfield propositions.

"J. H. L." Montour Falls, N. Y.: I am able to learn very little about it and do not regard it as of much value.

"A. B. C." New Jersey: 1. Not at present. 3. Some of them look speculatively attractive, but one should purchase with great discrimination, and with real knowledge of conditions.

"E." Detroit: 1. I only know what has been said about the property by those who are interested in it. I have never seen it. You must, therefore, form your own judgment. 2. It is not wise to carry all your eggs in one basket.

"O." Alexandria, Va.: Goldfield Con. has the preference among speculators, but all the properties to which you refer conceal their operations from the public so successfully that none but insiders know when to buy or sell.

"X. Y. Z." Scranton, Pa.: 1. It has a number of claims, none of them developed. It has still to demonstrate its value. 2. Not at present. Not one in a hundred is earning dividends. 3. I do not advise it.

"Batopilas," Savannah, Ga.: 1. Both. 2. Yes. 3. No official record is kept. 4. Last dividend at the close of December. 5. Only as a speculation. 6. It all depends upon the plan of reorganization. Usually, unless the assessment is paid, the stock is wiped out.

"O." Baltimore: If half that has been said by Colonel Greene regarding his Greene Gold-Silver Co. were justified, the shares would be cheap at selling prices. The trouble is that no one that I know of has given an independent report, and until I learn of such a report, I could not recommend the stock.

"L." Red Lodge, Mont.: Copper Range sold last year as high as 105, and as low as 45. This year's highest price has been 65, and its lowest 56 1/2. When copper advances, this property should feel the beneficial results. I think well of it, and it is attractive, though no one can predict that it may not sell lower.

Continued on page 213.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified
Advertising Medium

NEARLY 100,000 COPIES SOLD EACH WEEK—
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable announcements out of these columns

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A MANUFACTURER'S PERMANENT BUSINESS OFFER. \$50 to \$150 per week operating direct sales parlors for the BEST specialty dress shoe known for men and women. Outlets all others. Every person a possible customer. NO RISK. Answer NOW. Kushion Komfort Shoe Co., 11 H South St., Boston, Mass.

DIVIDEND EARNINGS test mining districts. Montana mines lead all others. Success follows success. Invest some of your savings in Montana-Hecla; subscription now open. Particulars of Mark E. Davis, Secretary, 361 12th St., Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—Reliable correspondents in every city to sell stocks on a brokerage basis. I have a high-class proposition; one that will make good. Write for prospectus and terms. G. W. Clawson, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUTCHER'S BOSTON POLISH is the best finish made for floors and interior woodwork. Not brittle; will not scratch or deface like shellac or varnish. Send for free booklet. For sale by dealers in Paints, Hardware and House Furnishings. Butcher Polish Co., 356 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

PURE BRED POULTRY. 45 VARIETIES of practical and fancy fowls. Beautiful and Hardy. Valuable book "Profitable Poultry" tells all about them. Quotes low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, etc. Sent for 4 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 42, Clarinda, Ia.

BIG MONEY in any locality operating our combined Mintolets and Crystalets Vending Machines. New Idea. Strictly Legitimate. Permanent Business. Machines sent on trial. Crystal Vending Co., L. Monypeny Bldg., Columbus, O.

WE WANT GENTLEMEN of standing and reputation to interest moderately well-to-do people in a high grade investment. Plan entirely new and especially attractive. Anyone who can devote a portion or all of his time can make from \$2000 to \$5000 in the next twelve months. C. E. Watson, 197 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

For
"Goodness"
Sake Get

Karo

CORN SYRUP

A Treat That
Makes You Eat

Karo
Corn Syrup
is more than "goodness"
—it's a food so valuable in
its properties that author-
ities class it high among
food products. Not only
nutritious but delicious
—a golden syrup of ex-
quisite flavor that pleases
all palates. For every use
from griddle cakes to
candy.

10c., 25c., and 50c.
in air-tight tins.

CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING CO.

**FLORIDA
ORANGE BLOSSOMS**
SENT BY MAIL
75 cents and \$1.00 per Box, postpaid
SAWYER & PAYNE, Florists
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA



1908 Typewriter Value

For 1908 typewriter expenditure get full 1908 typewriter value. Full 1908 typewriter value is not found in the machine that merely *works*, nor yet in the machine that merely *wears*; 1908 typewriter value means a machine that adds to efficiency and durability the modern conveniences of writing in sight, tabulating facilities, light elastic touch, permanent alignment, quietness and unlimited speed.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

wins the American Speed Championship at The National Business Show, Chicago, Feb. 6, '08, manipulated by H. Otis Blaisdell.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., Inc.
241 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 212.

"F." Cleveland: Shannon sold last year as low as 7, and as high as 24. It has suffered with all other copper producers from the sharp decline in the price of the metal, but ought to have a good future. I think well of Butte Coalition, though the outlook for North Butte is better. Whether it is a time to buy mining stocks or not, I cannot say. The depression in copper has lasted longer than many anticipated.

"R." Greensburg, Pa.: In the present condition of the mining business, it is well to make investments carefully. The president of the company to which you refer writes me very favorably as to the work that is being done on the mines, and says a 10-stamp mill is on the ground with one battery of 5 stamps now in operation. He offers to give the stockholders any information they may ask for. It might be well for you to address him for such details as you may desire.

NEW YORK, February 20th, 1908. ROSCOE.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address: Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

A FORCEFUL arraignment of the bargain-counter methods of many fraternal life-insurance companies is found in the annual report of Insurance Commissioner Cooper, of North Dakota. Referring to the common fault of the "fraternals" in offering rates which cover only current cost of insurance, without allowing for the formation of a reserve, he says that insolvency must inevitably result from persisting in such a policy. "Permanency and stability imperatively require that insurance institutions be adequately compensated for the risk of loss imposed upon them through the carrying of the insurance. If a member desires to pay his premium upon the current cost basis, then he should understand and must expect that, as his age and risk of death increase, his premium rates will, in the same proportion, increase, but, if he desires a level life premium, he must in his earlier years pay an excess over the current cost, from which excess in the later years the institution may draw to make up deficiencies. The remedy for present conditions, therefore, is to require that every institution place its members upon adequate rates, and that every member reimburse the institution for the risk of loss he imposes upon it." When these corrections have been made in the methods of the fraternal associations, the best that you can say of them will be that they are following in the track of the old-line companies. Then why not purchase your life-insurance from the originators instead of the imitators?

"W." Cincinnati, O.: If insurable elsewhere I certainly should not continue the policy. This is the advice I have repeatedly given.

"W." La Crosse, Wis.: 1. I can only make the same reply to your inquiry that I have made to a number of others of a similar nature, and that is that on the face of things great injustice is being done to you. At the same time, I do not see what recourse you have. It was a mistake ever to have taken out a policy in such a company, and if insurable elsewhere, it would be more profitable to drop it and go into a new company. 2. The fact that a receiver-ship for the Mutual Reserve has been sought, is of special interest to its long-suffering policy-holders, for it will bring matters to a crisis.

"P." Augusta, Ga.: I have often said that assessment insurance was, in the end, the most expensive. You can never tell what your insurance will ultimately cost, as you can in an old-line company, where the premium is fixed at the outset. The history of assessment associations shows that they attract a large clientele by promising very low rates at the outset. This they can do while the membership is young and the deaths are few, but year by year, as the number of deaths increases, the assessments must also be increased until finally they become so onerous that the members drop their policies, and get nothing for all they have spent. You pay more in an old-line company, but if the policy is dropped it still has a value.

"F." Savannah, Ga.: 1. The New York Life and all other large companies deal in annuities. Are you sure that the instance you recite is accurate in its figures? Are not the payments excessive, considering the amount invested and the age? 2. I do not so regard it, for you must bear in mind that in an assessment association, experience has shown that the assessments are increased, as the ages of the members increase, with a corresponding increase in death losses. Assessments finally become so excessive that they involve great hardship. In an old-line company, on the other hand, the rate is fixed at the outset, so that one always knows the amount he has to pay. In case his policy lapses it has a value, either in cash or in paid-up insurance, while if a policy lapses in an assessment association it is of no consequence. While straight life insurance may cost more than assessment insurance, in the end it is the cheapest, safest, and best.

"F." Cheyenne, Wyo.: 1. If I were to take out a life-insurance policy and had no knowledge of the business, I would get samples of the various forms of policies, and read them over carefully before I reached a conclusion. The rates in all the strong companies are about alike, but the benefits are offered in different forms. If you will drop a line to Dept. "S," Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., stating your age, and ask for samples of the various policies, you can easily examine them at leisure. The company will be very glad to answer questions bearing on life insurance that may interest you. 2. To a young man, endowment insurance offers a special attraction, because it compels him to save his money, and gives him an absolute assurance of a certain amount of money if he survives the endowment period. The father would find a straight life policy the cheapest and best. 3. I agree with your conclusion excepting as to the Colorado companies. In life insurance, age has merit. The new annual-dividend policy of the New York Life is worth looking at. Address the president of the company, New York City, for sample copy.

Hermit

Electricity in Korea.

THE Japanese occupation of Korea has evidently had a stimulating effect upon the natives as well as their foreign conquerors. They have discovered, according to Consul-General Sammons, of Seoul, the service and comfort afforded by electrical power and lighting, and are rapidly installing small motors in their shops and lights in their houses. The royal palace has for some time been lighted by electricity, and recently commercial plants have been established at Chemulpo and Fusan, while there are two plants under one management supplying light and power in the capital. The importation of American electric lighting fixtures is steady, and many electric fans are likely to be introduced, for the natives seem to take readily to all such modern conveniences. The American-Korean Electric Company of Seoul expects to introduce fans, electric flatirons, warming-pads, and other novelties on a considerable scale, though the chief demand, as yet, is for motors and fixtures. The Korean duty on imports of this character is seven per cent., with no limit to the size of packages.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Vale.

In a cemetery at Middlebury, Vt., is a stone, erected by a widow to her loving husband, bearing this inscription:
"Rest in peace—until we meet again."

If you drink champagne because it's good, You're sure to drink the "Brotherhood." But if you drink it for a bluff The imported is good enough.

The wine says the rest.
BROTHERHOOD CHAMPAGNE is made from grapes grown in the oldest vineyard in America, situated at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

Wise Beyond His Years.

The inspector in an English school asked the boys he was examining:
"Can you take your warm overcoat off?"
"Yes, sir," was the response. "Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?"
"No, sir." "Why not?" There was silence for a while, and then a little boy spoke up: "Please, sir, because God alone knows where the buttons are."

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.



Brown Your Hair

"You'd never think I stained my hair, after I use Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain. The stain doesn't hurt the hair as dyes do, but makes it grow out fluffy."

Send for a Trial Package

It only takes you a few minutes once a month to apply Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain with your comb. Stains only the hair, doesn't rub off, contains no poisonous dyes, sulphur, lead or copper. Has no odor, no sediment, no grease. One bottle of Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Juice Hair Stain should last you a year. Sells for \$1.00 per bottle at first-class druggists. We guarantee satisfaction. Send your name and address on a slip of paper, with this advertisement, and enclose 25 cents (stamps or coin) and we will mail you, charges prepaid, a trial package, in plain, sealed wrapper, with valuable booklet on hair. Mrs. Potter's Hygienic Supply Co., 378 Groton Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT.



THERE is always something lacking in the flavor of a made-by-guesswork cocktail. CLUB COCKTAILS are the only perfect cocktails. A mixed-to-measure blend of rare old liquors aged in wood—always uniform in flavor, fragrant, delicious, appetizing, a CLUB COCKTAIL is a vastly better drink than any chance-mixed cocktail possibly could be.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

THE FREEMAN PIPE.
A Clean Smoke for Clean People
French Briar, Hard Rubber Bit, straight or
SMOKE PASSAGE bent. \$1.00, postpaid.
ALWAYS CLEAN AND SANITARY.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. STILED WITH ASSURED OFFICE
FREEMAN PIPE CO., Dept. 14, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Great Progress of The Prudential.

ENORMOUS FIGURES DEALT IN BY THIS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of The Prudential of Newark, N. J., which is published on another page, shows the Company to be stronger in public confidence than ever before. The year 1907 is reported to have been one of unusual gains in every department of the Company's business. The Company issued and paid for in new insurance during the year over \$72,000,000. The number of policies in force has been increased by over 400,000, bringing the total number of policies in force up to over 7,250,000. The total amount of insurance at risk is over \$1,337,000,000. In payments to policyholders, The Prudential has maintained and surpassed its record for liberality. During the year The Prudential paid to policyholders over \$18,000,000, while since the organization of the Company the total payment to its policyholders has been over \$141,000,000.

A safe and profitable investment to a life insurance company consists of loans to its own policyholders, on the security of their policies. The statement shows over \$7,000,000 loaned in this way. The Prudential also shows a reduction in expenses in 1907 (on a basis of equal premium incomes in 1906 and 1907) of nearly \$1,000,000. The tax payments by the Company in 1907 also reached the enormous sum of \$1,250,000. The net gain in insurance in force was over \$84,000,000, and this, the Company's officials state, was a greater gain than the Company made in 1906, one of its banner years.

The Prudential states that through its splendid equipment, experience and organization it has given, since the introduction of its New Industrial Policy and New Low Cost Ordinary Policy, more Life Insurance for less money than ever before, and to this, no doubt, is due the great success that the Company made last year, and is making this year. The New Low Cost Policy is described by The Prudential Company as the greatest success in Life Insurance, and this is due to the fact that it is sold at as low a rate as consistent with the guaranteed benefits and the absolute Life Insurance protection which it affords.

Send to The Prudential, Newark, N. J., for rates on the New Low Cost Policy at your age, and The Prudential officials state that you will be surprised at the large amount of Life Insurance you can secure from that Company at such low cost.

The Truth
Can be told about
Great Western Champagne
—the Standard of American Wines

There is nothing to conceal in its production. It is Pure Grape Juice, fermented and aged to exact perfection for healthfulness, possessing the bouquet and flavor that connoisseurs desire.

"Of the six American Champagnes exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900, the GREAT WESTERN was the only one that received a GOLD MEDAL."

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.
Sold by respectable wine dealers everywhere.

BECOME A CARTOONIST

You can easily earn \$20 to \$50 a week or run your own studio and get first price for your work, when you are competent. I guarantee to qualify you at your home by mail during spare time or refund your tuition money.

Let me send my Test Lesson Free to determine your ability and needs. If you can succeed, I will be glad to teach you; if I can't help you, I will tell you so honestly and you pay me nothing. I don't want you to enroll with me if you can't succeed.

Acme students become educated artists—not mere copyists. They are taught practical methods and gain knowledge as well as skill. "The Acme way is the only way," say successful Acme students.

Write to-day and learn your natural tendencies.

DORR ELDRED WOOD, President, The Acme School of Drawing, 1067 Acme Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Resident Instruction if preferred.

YOU CAN EARN \$2000 TO \$10000 A YEAR AS A TRAVELING SALESMAN

We will teach you to be one by mail in eight weeks and secure you a position with a reliable firm. No former experience required. Write for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip" today. Address letters to National Salesman's Training Ass'n., Dept. 21, Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Lauder Exch., Minneapolis, or Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City. Mention this paper.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS OF SIERRA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY TO ELECT A TRUSTEE.

WHEREAS, on January 2nd, 1903, the Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of State of West Virginia, made, executed and delivered to The Equitable Trust Company of New York as trustee, a First Mortgage Deed on all of its properties, privileges, franchises and income: AND, WHEREAS, by the terms of said Mortgage Deed said property was conveyed to the said Trustee to borrow \$1,000,000, and for that purpose issued Mortgage bonds of like amount, with 6% interest per annum payable in five years thereafter: AND, WHEREAS, the bonds issued under said Mortgage Deed as aforesaid became due and payable on January 2nd, 1908: AND, WHEREAS, no part of said bonds or the interest thereon has been paid: AND, WHEREAS, the said The Equitable Trust Company of New York has resigned as Trustee, on the 1st day of February, 1908: AND, WHEREAS, Article 11 of said Mortgage Deed as aforesaid provides: "that in case of the dissolution of the Trustee or its resignation, incapacity or removal of Trustee hereunder, it shall be the duty of the Mining Company, or its President, Vice-President, or Secretary to call a meeting of the bondholders, by printed notice, published not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, in at least one public newspaper in the City of New York, State of New York, and in a newspaper circulating in the City of Charleston, West Virginia, for the purpose of filling the place of such Trustee, such a meeting to be held not less than thirty days after first publication of said notice, and in the City of New York unless prior to the first publication of such notice, a majority in interest of said bondholders shall, in writing, request the Mining Company to designate in the notice calling such meeting some other place than the City of New York, but within the United States: AND, WHEREAS, no request has been made to call such meeting at some other place than the City of New York:

AND, WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, the undersigned, EUGENE H. WILSON and JOSEPH G. FENSTER, were appointed receivers of the said Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1908, at Charleston, West Virginia: NOW, THEREFORE, in compliance with the terms of the said Mortgage Deed as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the bondholders of the said Sierra Consolidated Gold Mining Company will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on 16th day of March, A. D. 1908, at the office of the Receivers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing a Trustee in compliance with the terms of said Mortgage Deed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the said, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and the person, or persons or corporation, so elected shall, immediately on such election, and on his or their or its acceptance of such trust, become vested with all the estates, trusts, rights, powers, and duties of the Trustee as prescribed in said Mortgage Deed herein before mentioned.

Eugene H. Wilson, } RECEIVERS.
Joseph G. Fenster, }
First publication
February 13th, 1908.

Business Chances Abroad.

A UNIVERSAL and International Exposition will be held in Brussels during the year 1910, beginning in April and remaining open for at least six months. It is believed that this exposition will afford an excellent opportunity for American producers to place their products advantageously before the world. The trade authorities of the Department of Commerce and Labor say that when America is not adequately represented in such international exhibitions its sales of goods in the countries which hold them fall off in comparison with those of countries which send fine exhibits. For example, Argentina's exports of meat products to Europe have increased materially within the last two years, largely on account of the advertisement they have received at European expositions. The failure of American manufacturing interests to take part in the recent exhibition at Milan has, it is said, been prejudicial to American commercial interests in Italy. Of the Belgian exposition an American engineer located at Antwerp says: "It will be a golden opportunity for Americans to exploit their productions and secure a largely increased foreign trade. American machines and American machine tools are especially highly appreciated in Europe, so that whenever they are exposed where they can be examined by the public, great enthusiasm is manifested, and exhibitors have obtained high awards and have found markets for their productions."

THE NATIVES of Syria, according to Consul J. B. Jackson, of Alexandria, have no prejudice against oleomargarine, and on account of the continued advance in the price of food-stuffs, and of butter in particular, have resorted to purchasing the American product just mentioned. It is rapidly growing in favor, and the market is extending to every community. Cottonseed oil for use in cooking purposes has not yet obtained a footing, a sufficient quantity of olive oil being available to meet all requirements.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

Same Old Place.

"WHERE did you go on your honeymoon?"
"Broke."

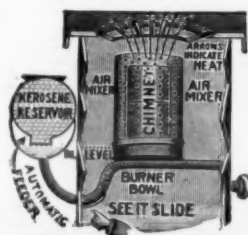
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is reliable. Why try a substitute when this remedy will cure your cough or cold? 25c.

Protest.

THERE was a pair laddie ca'd Patton;
Sae worrit was he to pit fat on,
That he ganged to his bed,
And on eggs was he fed
Till a hen cried: "It's time he were sat on!"

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR.



HEATER AND COOKER, OR HEATING EXCLUSIVELY.

BURNS BARRELS OF AIR. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION HEATING AND COOKING STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT WHEREVER EXHIBITED. Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 395 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike.

HARRISON'S VALVELESS OIL-GAS AND AIR BURNER STOVE
Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate—Turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air, to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control.

D. CARN, IND., writes: "It costs me only 4½ cents a day for fuel." L. NORRIS, VT., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove is a wonderful saver of fuel, at least 80% to 75% over wood and coal." E. ARNOLD, NEB., writes: "Saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.50 per month, and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month." M. KING, VA., writes: "Using one Burner and Radiator, I kept a 16x18 foot room at 70 degrees, when out doors 13 to 20 degrees were registered." REV. WM. TEARN, ME., writes: "This morning 16 below zero, and my library far below freezing point. Soon after lighting the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove temperature rose to summer heat." WM. BAERING, IND., writes: "We warmed a room 13x14 feet, when it was about 10 below zero with one Radiator." Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out. Not like those sold in stores. Ideal for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with Radiating Attachment; also cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, etc. No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot and dirt. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills. ALL SIZES. PRICES LOW—\$3.25 and up. Sent to any address. Send no money—only send your name and address. Write today for our 30 day trial offer—full description—thousands of testimonials. 1908 Proposition. Catalogue FREE

World Mfg. Co. 6770 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

JOHN JAMESON
★ ★ ★
WHISKEY
FOR QUALITY FOR HEALTH FOR REPUTATION
IT HAS NO EQUAL

A Voluntary Gift to the Public

Made by THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY at a Cost of Tens of Thousands of Dollars

"Ideals" are expensive luxuries—ours cost us large sums every year.

But we count them of equal value to the "tangible assets" of our immense business.

The success of the Company and its thousands of salesmen is bound up in their complete realization.

Solely for the sake of living up to Oliver ideals, we spent tens of thousands of dollars to bring out the new model Oliver No. 5, at a time when the model then on the market met every demand of the public and enjoyed a success without precedent in the typewriter industry.

The many added improvements, at no advance in price, are virtually a voluntary gift of 25 per cent more typewriter value in every machine sold.

These Oliver ideals, set before every man in every department of Oliver activity—inventing, manufacturing, selling—result in a higher standard of product and a more far-reaching success than would be humanly possible without them.

When an Oliver man calls on you, watch his face as he talks.

He knows the Oliver through and through. Every word "rings true."

Greater to him than the profit on the sale is the glory of making it.

Instead of making loose general statements he will give you specific reasons for Oliver superiority.

He will tell you why the principle of the Oliver Type Bar is mechanically perfect.

Why the new Line Ruling Device will expedite billing and invoicing.

Why the Disappearing Indicator, showing exact printing point, saves errors and delays.

Why the Balance Shift and the Double Release, the Non-vibrating Base and other innovations give greater speed and ease of operation.

Why the machine that gives you most for the money is the Oliver Typewriter, the Standard Visible Writer.

Oliver agents are out for sales and seek only "success with honor."

Their competition is keen, but clean, and the men who meet you as our representatives are the pick of ten thousand salesmen.

Each man is given a course of training in The Oliver Training School of Practical Salesmanship—all expenses paid by the Company.

The Oliver Sales Force is a coherent Organization, held together in bonds of sympathy and fellowship—winning success by close adherence to the highest principles of Salesmanship.

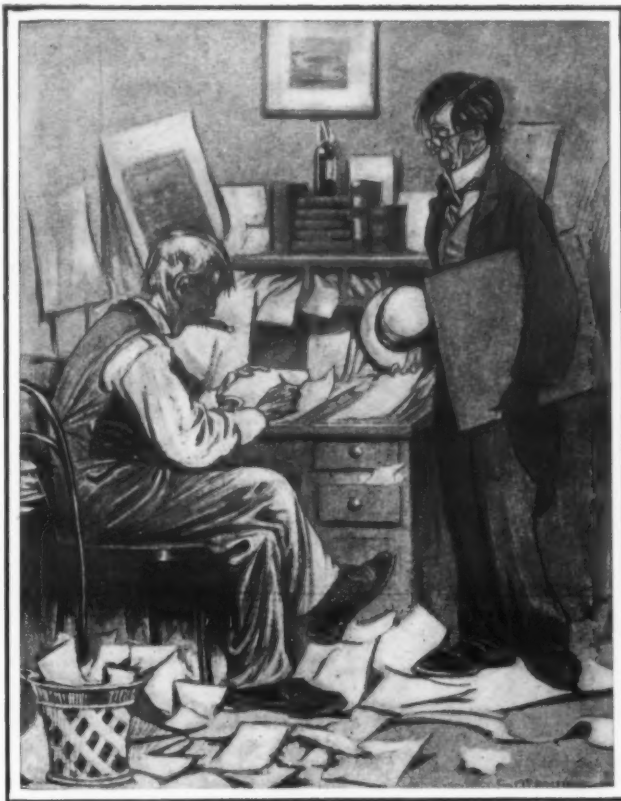
Applications for positions as Local Agent for

The OLIVER Typewriter
The Standard Visible Writer

should be sent in at once—before the ranks are closed up for another year of success.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 62 Dearborn St., Chicago

GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Center of New York—NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
ON THE SUBWAY—ELEVATED AND SURFACE CAR LINES.



GEE WHIZ!

THE ARTIST:—"So you can't use my sketches, then. Would you mind telling me what you think of them?"

THE EDITOR:—"I can't now, there are some ladies in the next room."

I Want You to Know My Razor as I Know It. Whether you rely upon the old fashioned razor or whether you depend upon the barber for your daily shave, there is still a **better, quicker, more economical and sanitary** way—the "Gillette" way—and my razor will convince you of this fact.

It is the better way because of the great convenience it affords—a slight turn of the handle enables you to have as close or as light a shave as you may wish—removing any beard without the least discomfort or irritation of the skin.

It is the quicker way because the thin, flexible, double-edged blades require **No Stropping, No Honing.** They are made of specially selected and tested steel, individually hardened, tempered, ground, honed and stropped by never-varying automatic machinery. They are so inexpensive that when dull you throw them away as you would an old pen. It takes but from three to five minutes' time with the Gillette to obtain the most delightful shave you ever had in your life.

It is the economical way because you may shave yourself at home or away from home at any time—saving your time, money and the endless inconvenience and annoyance of being dependent upon the barber. My razor not only produces daily dividends of satisfaction to its users but saves its cost inside of a few weeks.

I could talk to you a month about the good qualities of my razor and what it means to you, but what I want is to get you to **try it just once** and then you will know it as I know it, and would not part with it for any price.

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" to-day and shave yourself with ease, comfort, and economy for the rest of your life.

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged blades (24 keen edges) packed in a velvet-lined leather case, and the price is \$5.00 at all the leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware, and Sporting Goods Dealers.

Combination Sets from \$6.50 to \$50.00.

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The "sackcloth and ashes" of Lent lose much of their penitential severity when put on amidst the cheerful surroundings of Atlantic City.

There is no better place in which to rest during the period of enforced social inactivity than this delightful City by the Sea.

Its magnificent hotels are models of comfort and ease; its five-mile-long steel Boardwalk presents a constantly moving panorama of life.

The comfortable rolling chairs and the sun parlors are attractive to the ladies, while the menfolk delight in the perfectly kept golf course at the Country Club.

Theatres presenting the latest attractions of the mimic-world; concerts by well-known bands on the fine piers extending far out into the Atlantic, and a thousand and one amusement features serve to round out the social pleasure of day and evening.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the Standard Route to Atlantic City from all sections. through express trains leave New York every day of the year, with parlor car and standard accommodations.

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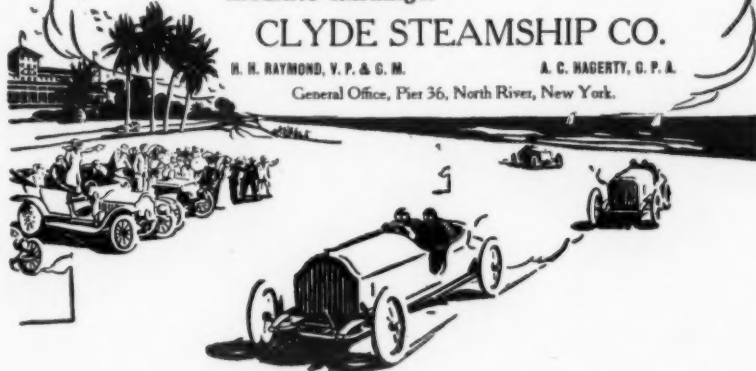
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Life Insurance, Issued and Paid for during 1907,
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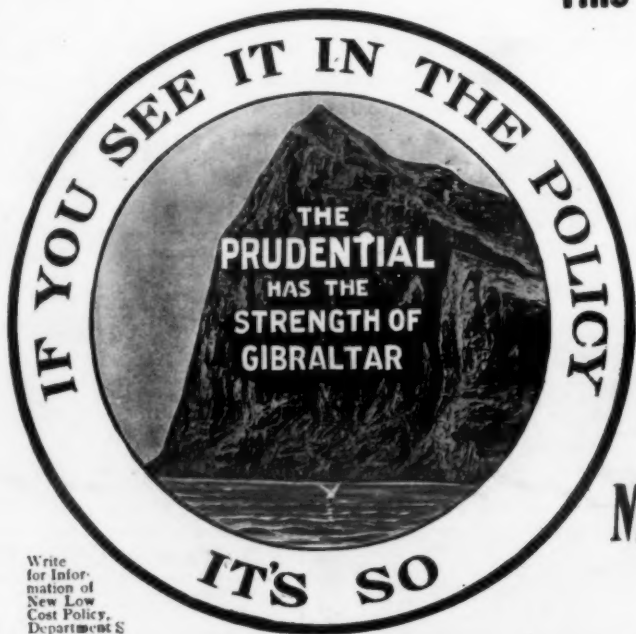
on

Seven and One Quarter Million Policies.

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Paid Policyholders during 1907, over | - | - | - | - | 18 Million Dollars |
| Total Payments to Policyholders to December 31, 1907, over | - | - | - | - | 141 Million Dollars |
| Loans to Policyholders, on Security of their Policies, Dec. 31, 1907, over | - | - | - | - | 7 Million Dollars |
| Tax Payments by Company in 1907, over | - | - | - | - | 1 1/4 Million Dollars |
| REDUCTION IN EXPENSES IN 1907, on a Basis of } | - | - | - | - | |
| Equal Premium Incomes in 1906 and 1907, nearly } | - | - | - | - | 1 Million Dollars |

Gain in Insurance in Force, in 1907, over 84 Million Dollars

This was a Greater Gain than in 1906.



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Experience and Organization Has
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